

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

6 JUNE 1985

Jordanian Peace Initiative

A PLO official cited by *JORDAN TIMES* 6 June said of the *SAWT AL-SHAB* article that the PLO must be represented in "any talks," and that it has not yet suggested names of participants for the U.S. meeting. PLO Political Department Head Faruq Qaddumi affirmed that only PLO Executive Committee members are "empowered to speak on behalf of Palestinians" in current consultations to open contacts with Israel, according to Radio Monte Carlo.

Although Jerusalem radio reported on 6 June that a letter of reply to U.S. Secretary of State Shultz had been sent, rejecting Israeli negotiations with the PLO, IDF radio the same day claimed the letter was pending Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's approval. IDF radio observed that in order to "preserve peace at home," the reply did not directly address the issue of PNC representation in the peace delegation, rather, it emphasized Israeli preference for direct negotiations, noting the U.S. preliminary meeting "had all the disadvantages of indirect negotiations." The Israeli reply rejected: PLO participation in talks, an international peace conference, and U.S. weapons sales to states in confrontation with Israel, the radio continued. In a 5 June Jerusalem television interview, Peres contended that the Palestinians want to meet with the United States first in order to get recognition through the "back door," and that should some form of recognition result from the U.S. talks, it would lead to a "serious crisis" in relations with the United States. Peres also noted the possibility of King Husayn's initiative coinciding with his need for U.S. weapons, and added that the king's situation is strategically and politically "not that good." Emphasizing that the national unity government can open negotiations with Jordan and the Palestinians, Peres insisted that Israel would not sit with representatives of an organization that adheres to the Palestine Charter, uses terrorist methods, and does not recognize Israel. According to Jerusalem radio, Shamir revealed that Israeli and Jordanian representatives "occasionally hold secret meetings." Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin addressed the issue of acceptable Palestinian representatives noting they must come from among the West Bank and Gaza strip leadership. *'AL-HAMISHMAR* revealed.

Lebanon

Commander of the IDF Northern Command Major General Ori Or stated that the IDF has ended its "evacuation" of Lebanon, observing that the IDF remains as a "backup" force to the army of southern Lebanon (ASL) in certain security strip areas, Jerusalem radio announced 6 June. Rabin, in an interview by the radio, asserted that because the threat of terrorism from Lebanon against Israel has not been overcome, government policy will be based on three points: defense of borders by IDF redeployment along the international border, maintenance of a security zone with "local Lebanese forces" backed by the IDF, and IDF "freedom of action" against terrorist targets. Lebanese Minister

Nabih Birri warned that any "Israeli aggression against Lebanese territories after Israel's withdrawal will lead to retaliation deep inside Israel," the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon reported.

The Lebanese Army "under no circumstances" will man a "buffer zone," President Amin al-Jumayyil declared to ambassadors from the five permanent UN Security Council countries whom he summoned 5 June for briefing on the Jazzin situation, Beirut radio disclosed. He urged the ambassadors to implement Security Council Resolution 425 to prevent any Israeli military presence through "surrogates" in the border area. In a separate development, the "Islamic Republic Organization in Lebanon" in a statement to *AL-SAFIR*, claimed responsibility for the 29 May rocket attack on the presidential palace and the "traitor" Al-Jumayyil, predicting that if he does not step down, he will never know "when, where, or how his vicious soul will be terminated by us."

The fighting in and around Beirut continued with artillery and rocket fire against the Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Baranjinah camps, Voice of Lebanon radio related. The Popular Committees of the Salvation Front in the Palestinian camps called on Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to intervene and stop the massacre in a statement cited by the radio. The Arab League emergency session on the camps will be held 8 June, the League secretary general's official spokesman revealed according to Tunis radio.

Iran-Iraq

Iran and Iraq continued to strike against each other's population and industrial centers. The Iranian Joint Staff communique for 5 June, reported by IRNA, announced the shelling of several Iraqi cities including Basra and Khanaqin, striking at "military, economic and industrial" positions. The communique admitted that the Iraqi air raids on Tehran and Hamadan had inflicted casualties and damage. Reporting the air strikes against Tehran and Hamadan, Iraq's 5 June battle communique, carried by Voice of the Masses radio, also listed Esfahan, Tabriz, and Dehloran as being subjected to Iraqi air attacks. An Iranian missile fired on Baghdad on 5 June damaged the Baghdad radio and television station, killing 86 and wounding 132, according to IRNA. Monitored Iraqi sources have not been observed to report the missile attack on Baghdad. Tehran radio later reported further Iraqi air and missile attacks on Tehran, Bakhtaran, and Ilam on the evening of 5 June. The Iraqi Voice of the Masses reported on 6 June that it had launched successful air attacks on the petrochemical complex at Bandar-e Khomeyni port and on installations on Khark Island. A 5 June Tehran radio report, citing *AL-WATAN*, that Egypt had dispatched two brigades to Jordan in preparation for "emergency intervention" in Iraq, was denied the same day by a "responsible Egyptian source" who described the reports as "completely unfounded," according to MENA.

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Arab Foreign Ministers Schedule 8 Jun Meeting

JN051453 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1430 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Tunis, 5 Jun (INA) — The urgent meeting of the Arab foreign ministers' council will be held here next Saturday [8 Jun], instead of Friday as had been decided. Informed sources told the INA correspondent that the postponement is to enable the greatest possible number of Arab foreign ministers to participate in these meetings, which will be held at the request of the PLO in order to discuss the crimes that the Amal gangs have committed with Syrian support. Thirteen Arab countries, including Iraq, have agreed to holding this session.

UAE To Chair Session

GF051710 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1430 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 5 Jun (WAKH) — The UAE will chair the emergency session of the Arab League Council at the foreign ministerial level in Tunis next Saturday in response to the PLO request.

An official source at the UAE Foreign Ministry stated that the ministry received a message today from the general secretariat of the Arab League that the emergency session will convene next Saturday instead of Friday since the required quorum has been achieved.

He added that the emergency session will discuss the aggression against the Palestinian camps in Lebanon and the role of the Arab League in halting the fighting in the camps.

A proposal to convene an emergency meeting of the Arab summit will be on the agenda.

Khalil al-Wazir on Meeting

JN051339 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Amman — Khalil al-Wazir, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has said that what is taking place now in the Palestinian camps in Lebanon has renewed the crime of the Sabra and Shatila massacre perpetrated by the Israeli forces and their agents. In a statement to the "Newsreel" program, Al-Wazir added that the brutal and unjust aggression on the Palestinian camps in Lebanon has shaken the international community and all world organizations. Khalil al-Wazir said that the urgent Arab League Council meeting will review the nature of the crime that took place in the camps. He called on the council to adopt a clear stand toward what is taking place in Lebanon and to guarantee the protection of the Palestinian refugees by dispatching Arab observers.

'Arafat, Al-Sa'ih Attend PLO Meeting 5 Jun

JN051525 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Amman — The PLO Executive Committee's Occupied Territories Affairs Committee met at the PNC building today in

the presence of PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and His Eminence PNC Speaker Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih.

The committee discussed a number of topics, particularly the general situation in the occupied territory, the Israeli practices against the citizens there, the financial situation of the joint committee for supporting steadfastness in the occupied territory, and a number of topics that will be discussed at the upcoming meeting of the Jordanian-Palestinian joint delegation for supporting steadfastness.

Qaddumi Cited on Jordanian-Palestinian Dialogue

JN051631 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1600 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, today expressed his belief that Jordanian King Husayn's recent visit to Washington did not lead to anything. He said that the Americans did not modify their old policy; they do not talk with the PLO and they do not observe the Palestinian people's right to self-determination.

On the current consultations to open contacts between a Jordanian-Palestinian joint delegation and the Israelis, Qaddumi said: The PLO Executive Committee members are the only people empowered to speak on behalf of the Palestinians. After asserting that he will not recognize Israel as a state, Qaddumi said that any solution to the Palestine question must be searched for within the framework of an international conference held under UN auspices; with the participation of the two superpowers and all concerned sides, including the PLO; and on the basis of all UN resolutions regarding Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories.

Bethlehem Mayor on PLO, Jordanian Negotiators

LD051455 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1030 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Leading Palestinian politicians are currently visiting Sweden. Ilyas Frayj, mayor of Palestinian Bethlehem on the occupied West Bank, is currently in Stockholm to try to persuade the Swedish Government and some organizations about aid. At the same time, Faruq Qaddumi, the PLO's foreign minister, is in Sweden to meet Lennart Bodstrom.

Last night a spokesman for the U.S. State Department declared that the United States might approve a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation for talks with the Israeli Government. That delegation would include, besides a number of Palestinian professors in the United States, the mayor of Bethlehem Ilyas Frayj. He himself commented on these reports at a press conference in Stockholm today:

[Begin Frayj recording] I have not been approached by any authority about this matter, but, if I am asked and officially nominated by the PLO, which is our official and legitimate representative, I will be glad to serve our people in my, our [word indistinct] (?cause). [End recording]

I have not been asked, said Ilyas Frayj, to be part of this negotiation commission, but, if I am asked, it is the PLO that must nominate me, said Frayj. On the other hand, this is precisely something that the Israeli Government would never tolerate. To this Frayj suggests that the Israelis should not interfere in how the Palestinian-Jordanian delegation is selected if they seriously want peace.

Time is short; in 1 year there will be a change of premiers in Israel, all according to the government program. Then Shi'mon Peres of the Labor Party will be replaced by the right wing's Yitzhaq Shamir. It will then be much more difficult to negotiate concessions on the West Bank, said Ilyas Frayj, adding that time is not on the Palestinians' side. Each day that passes they lose something. The Israeli policy of colonization is the biggest threat to peace. Today 42,000 Israelis are living in the Jewish colonies on the West Bank, and Israel has planned for 100,000. As long as that figure has not been reached there is a chance for peace, but, at the same time, both the Jewish and Arab youth on the West Bank are becoming more radical. The Palestinians there still regard the PLO and Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] as their leader and spokesman, said the mayor of Bethlehem.

[Begin Frayj recording] The vast majority of the Palestinian people in the West Bank and in Gaza recognize the PLO as our sole and legitimate representative and Abu 'Ammar as the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and the leader. [End recording]

Fatah Meeting Reviews Situation in Camps

GF051756 Manama WAKH in English 1630 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Tunis, 5 Jun (WAKH) — The Central Committee of the Fatah movement stressed the importance of continuing dialogue between secretaries general of the Palestinian revolution groups to confront current dangers.

"The Palestinian people are facing a plot to remove their presence and confiscate Palestinian guns," they said. In a statement published in Tunis last night, the committee said the meeting was called to review dangers threatening the Palestinian struggle and the PLO. The statement pointed to the plots carried out by the United States and Israel against the Palestinians.

The central committee called on all national and Islamic ranks in Lebanon and the Arab nation to stand beside the Palestinian revolution to confront the American-Israeli plan. The committee also called for an Arab move to stop the barbaric attacks of the Amal militias and the sixth and eighth Brigades in the Lebanese Army against Sabra, Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah camps in Beirut. These attacks will be followed by similar actions in other camps to extinguish the Palestinian presence in Lebanon, the committee said.

The committee asked Arab and Islamic countries to exert more efforts to stop massacres against Palestinian refugees in Beirut. Fighting has been around the camps for two weeks.

KUWAIT

Amir Jabir Departs for Pilgrimage to Mecca*GF051936 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1900 GMT 5 Jun 85*

[Text] Kuwait, 5 Jun (WAKH) — His Highness Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah left this evening for Mecca in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to perform the rituals of the minor pilgrimage.

His highness was accompanied by Shaykh Mish'al al-Ahmad al-Jabir; 'Abd al-Rahman Salim al-'Utayqi, adviser at his highness' office; and a number of senior officials from the Kuwaiti Amiri Court.

He was seen off by Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah, heir apparent and prime minister, and a number of senior officials.

Prime Minister Comments on Security, Lebanon*LD052124 Kuwait KUNA in English 1820 GMT 5 Jun 85*

[Text] Kuwait, June 5 (KUNA) — Crown Prince and Prime Minister Sheikh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Sabah stressed Wednesday that his government will continue to handle with firmness state affairs and that laxity in implementing regulations is done with.

The premier noted that the interest and security of the state and its citizens are the responsibility of the government, and any leniency in that regard is considered as negligence.

The prime minister urged Kuwaitis and residents to cooperate with the security machinery of the Ministry of the Interior for the sake of allowing everyone to enjoy security, stability, comfort and happiness.

Referring to the situation in Lebanon, Sheikh Sa'd said everyone is following the efforts exerted and are continuing to be exerted by the government, with the guidance of his highness the amir. Sheikh Sa'd urged everyone to "forget differences and work to save Lebanon."

Addressing a number of newsmen whom he entertained to an Iftar (Ramadan breakfast) banquet, the prime minister said Kuwait's efforts as far as Lebanon is concerned, are geared to finding a formula to end the bloody clashes in that country. "Anyone closely following that issue can observe that," Sheikh Sa'd remarked.

The amir, Sheikh Sa'd recalled, has entrusted an envoy to proceed to Damascus last week carrying a message to President Hafiz al-Aziz.

The message which was carried by Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs Rashid al-Rashid, Sheikh Sa'd noted, embodied, an appeal to swift action to end fighting in Lebanon and endeavors to restore stability and permanent security in all parts of "this dear country."

Lebanon, added Sheikh Sa'd, has suffered immensely and for that reason, everyone should rise above the difference and work for ending the existing situation.

The crown prince told his guests that Kuwait welcomed and supported holding an emergency session of the Arab League Council to examine the situation in Lebanon and seek a formula to end the fighting.

The enemies of the Arab Nation, noted Sheikh Sa'd, are greatly interested in keeping the existing differences unsolved among Arab states and within each state individually, in order to be swayed from facing the common enemy.

He urged that efforts be stepped up to pave the way for an Arab summit shortly for the sake of treating all problems facing the Arab and Islamic nation.

On security affairs, which are now the talk of the city, Sheikh Sa'd pointed out at the broad lines of the government policy aiming at enforcing all laws sternly and firmly.

"I can add here, from a position of responsibility, that the time is over when laws were being implemented with leniency, Sheikh Sa'd declared.

His highness then spoke about a number of domestic issues starting with the crisis of the unofficial stock market (Al-Manakah) and said the finance and economy minister is exerting considerable efforts, and holding continuous meetings with board chairmen of banks and economists, with the aim of realizing a comprehensive settlement for the crisis.

Sheikh Sa'd added the government is also concerned with the issue of reforming the administrative apparatus, and with the education and housing issues.

His highness expressed hope that the continuous meetings between the finance minister and the governor of the Central Bank and bank [word indistinct] will be fruitful.

Speaking about the recent decision to stop work permits by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor, Sheikh Sa'd said this was a step toward organizing immigration and labor.

He explained that the measure adopted by the ministry was in interest of Kuwait, adding that on the basis of the study currently under way by the authorities concerned the door will be open for who want to work in Kuwait on the basis of [word indistinct] that are to be declared within the coming few days.

As for the measures adopted following the malicious attack on his highness the amir's motorcade, Sheikh Sa'd said those measures, and those which are yet to come are preventive ones, are necessitated by the interests of the country and the citizens.

His highness emphasized that those measures are being implemented within the framework of the laws applied in the country.

The adopted measures are being implemented in line with the size of the vicious incident Sheikh Sa'd said, adding that an issue

like that requires continuous and accurate investigation and follow-up of all the details of the incident.

Sheikh Sa'd said "the authorities concerned cannot hastily declare the results before the investigations are completely done."

Asked whether the government has intentions to reconsider the situation of naturalized citizens, his highness stated that the nationality law has stipulated regulations under which the authorities can withdraw citizenship.

Sheikh Sa'd referred to government's draft resolutions which were presented to the National Assembly saying the amendments of laws and enacting new laws are required for the state's (?security).

He said the government presented yesterday a draft law to the National Assembly on penalties for possession of explosives.

Sheikh Sa'd said that additional provisions to the State Security Penal Code are under study.

The crown prince and prime minister said the Interior Ministry is studying amendments to residency laws saying "we will not hesitate to amend or enact a law whenever there is a stressing need."

He asserted that the government and agencies authorized to enforce the law will continue their policies of firmness and decisiveness.

On whether Kuwait will call for a meeting for the interior ministers of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), Sheikh Sa'd said "our contacts with the brothers at the GCC continue."

He said a meeting for the GCC Ministerial Council will be held very soon in which the possibility of holding a meeting for the interior ministers or others will be discussed.

'Abdallah al-Shiti, editorial manager of *AL-NAHDAH* then delivered a speech on behalf of the journalists in which he expressed the journalists' condemnation of the malicious attack on the motorcade of his highness the amir and voiced allegiance and gratitude to Kuwait, the amir, the crown prince, the government and people.

Sheikh Sa'd replied thanking the journalists for condemning the attack which he said has "exposed the intentions and greed of those agents who thought that by their malicious attempts they would force Kuwait to meet their demands."

Sheikh Sa'd emphasized that "we will never change our stands under any circumstances and will not accept the blackmail approach" adding that "we have declared our rejection to the blackmail, intimidation and terrorism, and we are ready to shoulder all the responsibilities for protecting the dignity of Kuwait."

His highness concluded saying "this is our fate and we will never abandon those responsibilities whatever the results might be."

Fingerprints of Amir's Attacker Circulated in GCC

GF051446 Al-Sharqiah Al-KHALIJ in Arabic
5 Jun 85 p 1

[*AL-KHALIJ* dispatch from Kuwait]

[Text] *AL-KHALIJ* has learned that Kuwaiti security organs have circulated detailed photographs of the fingerprints of the would-be assassin of the Kuwaiti amir and his motorcade 2 weeks ago throughout the GCC states and a number of Arab countries in order to acquire more details about his identity, the parties he associated with, or others for whom he worked.

Well-informed Kuwaiti officials told *AL-KHALIJ* that only two fingers and part of a leg were left from the body of the person who undertook the suicide operation. Authorities are trying to obtain more details to shed light on his identity which might be at variance with the details in the Pakistani passport that he presented to the company to obtain the car used in the operation.

It has been learned that only two people are under investigation at present by Kuwaiti security organs.

SAUDI ARABIA

Crown Prince Receives Bahraini Minister

GF051402 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1125 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Al-Ta'if, 5 Jun (SPA) — His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard, received in his office at the Royal Court today Yusuf al-Shirawi, Bahraini minister of development and industry. The meeting was attended by His Royal Highness Prince 'Abd al-Rahman ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy defense and aviation minister; and 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Zamil, minister of industry and electricity.

Yusuf al-Shirawi arrived in Al-Ta'if last night on a visit to the Kingdom for talks on consultation and cooperation between the two countries, on matters dealing with the oil industries, and bolstering the existing bilateral cooperation in the oil sector.

Al-Faysal Receives Message From Gabon's Bongo

GF051452 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] His Highness Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal received today a message from Martin Bongo, Gabonese minister of state for foreign affairs and cooperation.

The message was delivered by the Gabonese charge d'affaires in the Kingdom during his meeting with his highness this afternoon.

Kuwaiti Amir Arrives for Minor Pilgrimage

GF060546 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2135 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Jeddah, 5 Jun (SPA) — Kuwaiti Amir His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah arrived at King 'Abd al-'Aziz

International Airport this evening on a visit to the Kingdom during which he will perform the minor pilgrimage.

He was received at the airport by His Royal Highness Prince Majid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, amir of Mecca; Muhammad Ibrahim Mas'ud, minister of state and accompanying minister; 'Abd al-Rahman al-Sudayri, Jeddah district commissioner; Salim Sunbul, director general of the Foreign Ministry and Protocol Department in the eastern region; 'Abd al-'Aziz Jukhdar, chief of royal protocol in Jeddah; Major General Salih al-Sudays, commander of the western region; Sa'ud al-'Usaymi, Kuwaiti ambassador to the Kingdom; and Muhammad Fahd al-'Isa, Saudi ambassador to Kuwait.

The Kuwaiti amir is accompanied on his visit by a number of senior Kuwaiti officials.

AL-RIYAD Views Prospects of U.S.-Palestinian Talks

GF051404 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1020 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 5 Jun (SPA) — In its editorial, the newspaper *AL-RIYAD* commented on the expected meetings between the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and the U.S. delegation to pave the way for lessening the sharp disputes over convening an international conference to discuss the Palestinian question.

The newspaper said: "Whatever considerations there are, and despite what goes on behind the scenes, the Arab delegation, particularly the Palestinians, will plunge into their first experience of facing the United States. The official channels will make the Palestinian task difficult while the Palestinians confront a critical situation in the Arab region, and a difficult confrontation with the delegation of a great power which is armed with a large file on the region and with specific points. We must realize that the fulfillment of all the Jordanian-Palestinian desires are governed by the Israelis tied to the United States which does not want to be a loser whatever the circumstances and consequences."

The newspaper added that with this new development, we find the Arab delegation must take into consideration the totality of the facts that impede Palestinian progress. The United States has accepted the confrontation — even if by a joint delegation — at a time when a new role for it in the region is being considered.

However, we are certain that the failure of this will cause many of the other U.S. calculations to fail. This is true if we realize that numerous Arab efforts have attempted to pave the way for an open recognition of the Palestinians as a basic party in any peace plan proposed by the United States or any party. It is this point that has slowed the Americans in adopting any position which can be interpreted to be a U.S. recognition of the Palestinian situation or specifically the PLO as a legitimate representative of the Palestinians, with the exception in the last few days of King Husayn's visit to Washington.

In conclusion the paper said: "The conference, the date and venue of which have not been set, will be a new struggle for Palestinian and Jordanian members. It comes after a long march in which European and other powers have played a part. Consequ-

ently the experience will be the result of stands and struggles. It is not possible to foresee where it will lead.

"However it is a position that acknowledges the Palestinian presence and recognizes it even if others do not."

UAE

President Receives Message From Iraq's Saddam

GF052020 Manama WAKH in Arabic 2000 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 5 Jun (WAKH) — His Highness UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan received an oral message from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn on the latest development in the Iraq-Iran war and bilateral relations.

The message was conveyed by Taha Rajab 'Arim, Iraqi ambassador to the UAE, during his meeting with His Highness Shaykh Zayid this evening.

The meeting was attended by Surur bin Muhammad, head of the Amiri Court, and Rashid 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs.

AL-BAYAN Urges OPEC To Defend Oil Prices

GF050940 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0710 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Dubayy, 5 Jun (WAM) — The newspaper *AL-BAYAN* has called on OPEC member-countries to defend oil prices with all their strength and by all possible means, beginning with reducing production again in order to eliminate the glut on the oil market.

The paper remarked that for OPEC, the battle has become, "a battle of life or death in the true sense of the word for this organization — which despite the setbacks that it has had during the last 2 years — still represents a model that the industrialized nations want to destroy so that no other Third World group will dare attempt to get fair conditions when selling their raw materials."

The paper warned that if OPEC loses the battle, then this will be the beginning of a real collapse of oil prices, "the extent of which no one knows, and which OPEC will not be able to control."

The paper referred to the experience of March 1983 and January 1985, and said that the reduction of prices, "was merely a temporary truce before a new bout aimed at causing a new reduction. In the latest OPEC conference price differentials were revised in response to market pressures in a form which actually reduced prices by \$1 per barrel, and now, less than 6 months later, we face new pressures to make another reduction."

The paper expressed its regret at the disputes and the bypassing of prices and production within OPEC. It said that this is liable to help the present state of confusion which the market is going through to continue.

The paper renewed its call for reducing production further, since this is the only choice. It warned that OPEC's surrender may take oil prices down to \$20 a barrel. It said: "Even if prices go down to that level, this will not result in an increase in production in light of the decline in demand by industrial countries, and the resorting to other energy sources and reliance on alternative oil-producing regions."

PDRY

Chairman Receives CPSU Thanks for Anniversary Cable
GF051716 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
 1400 GMT 5 Jun 85

["Text" of cable received by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, from the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Supreme Soviet — date not given]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the Soviet people would like to express deep gratitude to you personally, dear Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and to the PDRY people for the good wishes and greetings you sent to us on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism. We are sure that the extensive international celebrations of the anniversary of victory over fascism will serve as new impetus for the coordination of people's struggles for peace, democracy, and social progress.

We join you in supporting your view that continuous and comprehensive cooperation between the Soviet Union and the PDRY will extensively develop and deepen in the interest of the peoples of our countries.

Chairman Sends Message to Amal's Nabih Birri
GF052010 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT
 5 Jun 85

["Text" of message sent by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, to the leader of the Amal movement, Nabih Birri — date not given]

[Text] With deep regret and anxiety, we continue to follow the news of attacks on the Palestinian camps in Beirut. It has been alleged that these attacks are aimed at disarming the camps and removing their autonomy which comprises part of the rights of the national movement and the fraternal Lebanese people. We have followed reports on the arrest of hundreds of Palestinian nationals, foremost of whom are Salih Zaydan, member of the Political Office of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine and member of the PNC, and his comrades.

While we express our deep anxiety and regret over the fighting that has taken place and continues, we ask you and your colleagues of the Amal movement to exert all efforts toward ending attacks on the camps and restoring the unity of the national

Lebanese-Palestinian ranks within the framework of an extensive alliance with the Arab national and progressive forces. We call upon you to release Salih Zaydan and his colleagues as a necessary first step within the framework of steps to bring about a final end to fighting and restore the cohesion of the national struggling forces in one bunker against all imperialist and reactionary plans.

These steps will enable the Lebanese people to expel the Zionist enemy unconditionally and will also allow the struggling Palestinian people to continue their struggle to fulfill their national goals, foremost of which are the right to return to their homeland, the right to self-determination, and the right to establish an independent state under the leadership of their revolution and the PLO. These steps will also enable the fraternal Lebanese people to continue their victories over the invading Zionists for sake of Lebanese Arabism, unity, independence, and democratic progress.

Chairman Receives 'Arafat Envoy Abu Nizar
GF051450 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
 1230 GMT 5 June 85

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, today received at his Central Committee office Brother Sakhr Abu Nizar, personal envoy of Yasir 'Arafat, who conveyed to him a message from Brother 'Arafat. The meeting was also attended by Brother 'Ali As'ad Muthanna, member and secretary of the Central Committee.

Chairman Meets With PFLP, DFLP Leaders 5 Jun
GF051400 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
 1230 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, expressed his confidence in the ability of the Palestinian people to vanquish their trials and tribulations. He condemned the aggression against the Palestinian camps in Lebanon. He stressed that it is within their rights for the Palestinians to carry arms in order to defend themselves and continue their liberation struggle for returning to their homeland and determining their own fate.

He made these statements during his meeting today with Brother George Habash, secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine; and Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP]. During this meeting, they continued discussing the latest developments in the Lebanese and Palestinian arenas. Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad listened to a detailed explanation of the current fighting between the Amal movement forces and the Lebanese Army on the one hand and the Palestinians in their camps on the other. They also discussed the national, Palestinian, and Arab reactions to the events taking place on the Lebanese arena.

The brother secretary general emphasized the PDRY stand which supports the Arab Palestinian people's and the Lebanese

national forces' struggle against the Zionist enemy. He stressed the importance of continuing to exert efforts toward putting an end to the bloodshed at the Palestinian camps. He also emphasized the importance of bolstering the struggle relations between the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese national movement in order to confront the U.S.-Zionist plot directed against them.

YAR

Foreign Minister Leaves for Arab League Meeting

GF051752 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Brother Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, deputy prime minister, minister of foreign affairs, and member of the Standing Committee, left for Tunis today to attend the emergency session of the Arab League Council which was called by the PLO and which is scheduled to be held in the Tunisian capital next Friday to discuss the savage attacks against the Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon.

Fatah's Sakhr Abu Nizar Departs Sanaa 5 Jun

GF051954 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Brother Sakhr Abu Nizar, secretary of the Fatah Revolutionary Council and envoy of Brother Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, left Sanaa after a visit to our country during which he conveyed a message to Brother Leader President and Secretary General Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih from his Brother Yasir 'Arafat.

Brother Sakhr Abu Nizar made a statement to SABA' NEWS AGENCY in which he spoke about the dimensions of the con

spiracy to which the sons of the Palestinian people in Lebanon are being subjected. He said that the forces trying to liquidate the Palestinian issue for the 15th successive day have been trying to hide behind the mask of Amal and the Lebanese Army. He said that the danger of this attack lies in the fact that it aims to liquidate the Palestinian people and finish their armed struggle. He said that in this way these forces are presenting a certificate of innocence to the Zionist enemy which was condemned by the whole world for perpetrating the first massacres of Sabra and Shatila 3 years ago.

In his statement, Brother Abu Nizar pointed out that the attempt to evacuate the Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut and in southern Lebanon is an implementation of the orders of U.S. Zionism in order to achieve two objectives:

The first is to transfer the Palestinians and fighters away from the confrontation lines with the Zionist enemy by a Shi'ite party in order to create hatred among the Palestinians in the south and their brother Shi'ites who fought side by side with them against the Zionist enemy. The second is to evacuate the Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut and in southern Lebanon. The Zionist entity will take advantage of this in the future in order to evacuate and dismiss the Palestinians from the occupied Arab territories in Galilee, Gaza, and the West Bank.

Brother Sakhr Abu Nizar concluded his statement by saying that the constant and sincere position of President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and the YAR Government toward the Palestinian issue has played and is still playing an important role in consolidating the heroic steadfastness of our fighters. He said: We expressed during our meeting with the brother president the regards of Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] and the Palestinian leadership to his excellency, to the YAR Government, and to the great Yemeni people.

'Source' Denies Army Brigades Sent to Jordan*NC052123 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2105 GMT 5 Jun 85*

[Text] Cairo, 5 Jun (MENA) — A responsible Egyptian source denied press reports tonight about the presence of two Egyptian Army brigades in Jordan. He described these reports as completely unfounded.

In a statement to MENA, the source said that the transfer of two fully equipped military brigades from Egypt to Jordan could not be done secretly, and would not escape detection by observation posts in the region.

The Lebanese paper *AL-SAFIR* had alleged that two Egyptian Army brigades were stationed in Jordan, as the Jordanian regime feared it might be threatened by domestic disorder.

Further on Visit by Indian Prime Minister**Gandhi Satisfied With Talks***NC051646 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1630 GMT 5 Jun 85*

[Excerpt] Cairo, 5 Jun (MENA) — Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi expressed satisfaction with today's talks with President Husni Mubarak. He stated that the talks were held in a friendly and honest atmosphere. He said: We discussed regional problems and issues. We will continue the talks on Thursday.

In an exclusive statement to MENA, Gandhi said: I am looking forward to further mutual cooperation in several areas in order to strengthen bilateral relations.

Mubarak Banquet Speech*NC051425 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1325 GMT 5 Jun 85*

[Excerpt] Cairo, 5 Jun (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak emphasized that the similarities of the Indian and Egyptian cultures have influenced the solidarity of the national movements in both countries as well as the similar goals and interests they have had throughout history. This began with the liquidation of colonization, the achievement of national independence, and the consolidation of independence both economically and culturally. This was followed by the establishment of close cooperation among Third World countries, which crystallized in the establishment of the Nonaligned Movement, and the demand for the establishment of a new international economic system to ensure justice to developing countries.

In a banquet speech this evening to honor Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, President Husni Mubarak said: We admire and appreciate the wise steps being taken to consolidate the foundations of national unity among the sons of India, to deepen the practice of democracy, to achieve further economic progress for the people, and to continue the development of modern technology.

Mubarak added that the talks that began today and are to continue tomorrow have demonstrated our close views and similar priorities. We are confident that this visit will further contri-

bute to strengthening bilateral relations and increasing cooperation in all areas.

Gandhi Speech at Banquet*NC060645 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2030 GMT 5 Jun 85*

[Excerpts] Cairo, 5 Jun (MENA) — Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has reaffirmed India's support for the just Arab cause and its constant support for the Palestinian people's struggle under the leadership of the PLO, the Palestinian people's sole, legitimate representative.

In his speech tonight at a banquet given in his honor by President Husni Mubarak, Gandhi called on Israel to withdraw from all occupied Arab territory.

Concerning the Iraq-Iran war, he declared that the efforts Egypt and India are undertaking to stop and bring a final end to this war must be intensified.

Gandhi said: We strongly detest the policy of apartheid, and it must be eradicated in South Africa and Namibia. We again express our solidarity with the oppressed people of South Africa, and our support for the Namibian people's fight for freedom under the leadership of SWAPO.

Since its inception, the Nonaligned Movement has viewed war as something belonging to man's past. We must shape the world in accordance with this view.

Rajiv Gandhi added: The arms race is still going strong. The leaders of six states issued appeals following the New Delhi declaration of January 1985. They called on countries that produce nuclear weapons to stop both the nuclear arms race and the arms race in space, to ratify a treaty for a complete ban on arms tests, and to dismantle and outlaw all nuclear weapons.

At the 1964 nonaligned summit conference in Cairo, we recognized our collective responsibility to achieve mankind's wish to live in a better world.

There have been increasing disparities among the world's peoples in the last two decades. Many in the developing countries have found their living conditions threatened by the world economic system. They, particularly the poor, have paid the price with their sufferings.

Gandhi added: We are witnessing a gradual abandoning of the multilateral system, which has long been the basis of international economic cooperation. This backsliding must stop. Such a development would be in the interest of both advanced and developing states.

Delhi on Speeches*BK060353 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 6 Jun 85*

[Text] India and Egypt are in close touch with the leaders of both Iran and Iraq and will continue their efforts to help on the Gulf

war. This was revealed at the banquet given by the Egyptian president, Mr Husni Mubarak, in Cairo in honor of the visiting prime ministers, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, last night. Speaking at the banquet, Mr Rajiv Gandhi reiterated that the Palestinian people cannot be denied a homeland of their own. He expressed solidarity with the Palestinian people and recalled India was one of the first countries to oppose the partition of Palestine. India has been consistently and uncompromisingly supporting the just Arab cause. He called upon Israel to withdraw from all occupied Arab territories. He said deescalation and cessation of hostilities is our common objective.

Mr Gandhi renewed the call for a ban on nuclear arms and urged the nuclear weapons states to reverse the arms race to prevent its escalation into outer space.

He strongly criticized racialism and apartheid and said South Africa and Namibia must be rid of both. Mr Gandhi expressed solidarity with the oppressed people of South Africa and supported the freedom struggle of the Namibian people spearheaded by SWAPO [Southeast African People's Organization]. He recalled the age old ties between India and Egypt and said they had enriched each other's civilization and the world through history.

President Husni Mubarak in his reply dwelt largely on bilateral relations and expressed confidence that Mr Gandhi's visit will contribute to consolidation of Indo-Egyptian ties. He said his talks with Mr Gandhi showed a closeness of viewpoints and a similarity of our priorities.

Mr Rajiv Gandhi is meeting the Indian community in Cairo today. He will also have further talks with President Mubarak. He will address a press conference before leaving for Paris later. Inaugurating the festival of India will be the main highlight of Mr Gandhi's stay in France, besides having talks with President Mitterrand.

Gandhi Holds News Conference

NC061114 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi held a news conference at the Al-Qubbah presidential palace today, during which he emphasized that his talks with President Husni Mubarak yesterday and today dealt with a number of issues pertinent to the Middle East, the Indian subcontinent, the international state of affairs, and bilateral relations.

Gandhi noted that the tension in the Middle East was the most important topic of their talks, saying that they focused in part on what might be done to alleviate this tension. The Indian prime minister also reiterated his country's determination to cooperate with Egypt in seeking to reduce Mideast tension.

Gandhi Departs Cairo

NC061129 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1127 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Cairo, 6 Jun (MENA) — Indian Prime Minister and Mrs Gandhi left Cairo at noon today at the end of a 2-day official visit to Egypt.

QNA Cites Indian-Egyptian Plan To End Gulf War

GF041158 Doha QNA in Arabic 0855 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Doha, 4 Jun (QNA) — A Qatari newspaper today reveals the details of an Egyptian-Indian plan to end the Iraq-Iran war. The plan was reached by the two countries after intensive consultations with the two warring countries and some Arab and Islamic countries and nonaligned countries.

In a report from Cairo, *AL-RAYAH* says that the plan, which will be discussed by Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, stipulates among other articles an immediate cease-fire on all battlefronts provided the cease-fire starts with a halt in the shelling of economic and civilian installations. The plan also provides for the exchange of POW's, the formation of a neutral arbitration committee that includes nonaligned countries, and the consent of the two sides to sit at the negotiating table in order to envisage principles of a comprehensive settlement. The Egyptian-Jordanian plan also includes an appeal to foreign countries to stop delivering (?arms) to the two warring parties, an appeal to the Security Council to supervise the final formulation of the settlement, and an appeal to the major powers and oil producing countries to establish a special fund for reparations.

AL-WATAN adds that Egypt and India are currently conducting intensive consultations behind the scenes on this plan. Those consultations may culminate in a plan in the name of the two countries which are considered among the founding members of the Nonaligned Movement, or in the name of the movement itself if this would ensure a better international political cover for the plan.

Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi is scheduled to begin an official visit to Egypt tomorrow, during which he will hold talks with President Husni Mubarak on a number of political and international issues of mutual concern.

Irrigation Minister Leaves for Brussels Forum

NC061135 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1115 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Cairo, 6 Jun (MENA) — Engineer 'Isam Radi, minister of irrigation, left Cairo for Brussels today at the head of a delegation comprised of experts and specialists in the field of water resources. The delegation will represent Egypt at the international conference on water resources scheduled to be held in Belgium on 8 June.

Official Assails Syria for Supporting Iran*JN061000 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1950 GMT 5 Jun 85*

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Jun (INA) — Hasan 'Ali, Regional Command member and secretary of the central labor bureau of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, has affirmed that the Lebanese crisis is a natural result of the imperialist-Zionist plans against the Arab nation's security and safety.

Addressing a rally organized by the general federation of trade unions on the occasion of solidarity week with southern Lebanon, 'Ali said that what causes this mean conspiratorial plan to expand and continue is the political and military cover provided by the sanguinary Al-Asad regime, which is oppressing the Arab masses in Syria, through its direct military interference in the internal affairs of Lebanon under the pretext of defending the sovereignty and security of Lebanon and the Palestinian revolution. He added that incidents, and daily practices have revealed the dimensions of the strategic alliance existing between the Syrian regime on the one hand and the racist Zionist enemy and the sanguinary Iranian regime and its executive tool, represented by the Amal sectarian movement, on the other.

'Ali explained that a portrait of that alliance could be seen in the horrific massacres perpetrated by Al-Asad's regime against the Palestinian revolution's leaders and strugglers, by the shedding of the blood of the freemen and strugglers of Arab Syria, and by supporting the racist Iranian regime with weapons and ammunition, as well as with military and technical expertise, to perpetuate its aggression against Iraq. He said Syria is placing Syrian airports at the service of the enemy's Air Force to strike Iraqi civil and economic targets. He affirmed that the Arab nation must isolate the traitors and renegades, particularly the Syrian regime, and confront the racist Iranian regime.

Siege on Al-Yarmuk Camp Continues in Syria*JN051733 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1630 GMT 5 Jun 85*

[Text] Paris, 5 Jun (INA) — An informed Palestinian source has affirmed to the INA correspondent in Paris that the Syrian security intelligence and the military intelligence of Hafiz al-Asad's regime are still besieging the Al-Yarmuk camp in the southern suburb of Damascus. The source, a Palestinian personality who returned from Amman today, said that the siege of the camp began on the same day in which the factional Amal movement embarked on the attack on the Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah camps in Beirut. He also said that the Syrian intelligence arrested 647 people. The Syrian intelligence released 140, but 507 people are still under arrest and investigation.

The same source asserted that the interventions made by the political officials in the so-called Palestine Salvation Front to find the reasons for the siege and arrests did not lead to anything. He said that the authorities in the Damascus regime are completely silent on this subject.

The Palestinian personality explained that this repressive operation against the Palestinians in Syria is an attempt to forestall any reaction inside Al-Yarmuk camp to the war of the camps that is now raging in Beirut. Al-Yarmuk camp has a population

of 500,000, the majority of whom are Palestinians who support the PLO, and Syrians who immigrated from the rural and poor areas of Syria.

Oil Ministry Official Heads Delegation to Moscow*JN051116 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1025 GMT 5 Jun 85*

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Jun (INA) — 'Isam 'Abd al-Rahim al-Jilbi, Oil Ministry under secretary and deputy head of the Iraqi side to the permanent Iraqi-Soviet committee for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation, left for Moscow today at the head of a delegation to participate in the 15th session of the committee that will begin meetings in Moscow tomorrow.

In a statement to INA, the Iraqi official said that the committee will discuss cooperation in the spheres of energy, oil, industry, irrigation, agriculture, and the training of labor force. It will also review the progress of work in implementation of the provisions and minutes of the previous session and the scope of future bilateral cooperation. The delegation comprises representatives from the Ministries of Industry and Minerals, Agriculture and Agrarian Reform, Oil, Planning, and Trade as well as representatives from the Scientific Research Council and the Foreign Economic Relations Committee.

Preliminary Meetings Begin*JN060901 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0728 GMT 6 Jun 85*

[Text] Moscow, 6 Jun (INA) — The preliminary meetings of the 15th session of the joint Iraqi-Soviet permanent committee for economic, scientific and technical cooperation at the level of vice chairmen started here today.

'Isam 'Abd al-Majid al-Jalbi, Oil Ministry under secretary and vice chairman of the Iraqi side, told the INA correspondent that seven subcommittees have started their work today to discuss ways to develop Iraqi-Soviet relations in the areas of oil, irrigation, agriculture, trade, energy, industry, and planning.

He said that these preliminary meetings are to prepare for the meetings of the committee at the chairmen level to be held in Moscow next week. Minister of Industry and Minerals Subhi Yasin will lead the Iraqi side.

The vice chairman of the Iraqi side added that the meetings are aimed at discussing the proper methods to enhance the relations between the two countries in the aforementioned fields as well as to discuss the process of implementing the current projects and future bilateral cooperation in the field of cadre training.

The Soviet side to the preliminary meetings was headed by Osadchuk, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

'Isam 'Abd al-Majid arrived here yesterday at the head of a delegation of experts representing the ministries of Industry and Minerals, Oil, Planning, and Trade, as well as the scientific research council and the foreign economic relations committee.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran**Communique No 1,856**

*JN051758 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1700 GMT 5 Jun 85*

[Communique No 1,856 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 5 June 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

With great power and continuous strikes, the people's Armed Forces will face the tyrannical faction and its defeated remnants until it stops its aggressive policy against the great Iraqi people and raises the flag of peace. Otherwise, great Iraq's successive destructive strikes will overwhelm its shaky entity, God willing.

The following are the results of yesterday evening and today:

1. In order to openly challenge the liar tyrannical faction and to direct more crushing blows on the Iranian rulers, who insist on aggression and who reject peace out of their hatred for our people, their fear of its awakening, and their covetousness, and in order that the whole world will know that no power can prevent Iraq from reaching any target it wants inside Iran at any time it wants, the brave eagles of the air have carried out the following heroic missions:

a. At 1930 [1530 GMT] yesterday, the eagles of the two rivers carried out a destructive raid on the city of Esfahan. They pounded their targets with Iraq's strength and vigor.

b. Also at 1930 yesterday, our brave eagles carried out a devastating raid on the city of Tabriz. They turned their targets into debris.

c. At 0440 today, the brave eagles of the air carried out a devastating raid on the dens of the satans in the capital of evil, Tehran. They showered their targets with a hail of destructive bombs.

d. At 0446 today, Iraq's eagles pounced on selected targets in the capital of the satans, Tehran, turning their targets into scattered debris.

e. At 1322 today, our Air Force planes carried out a destructive raid on the city of Hamadan, pounding it with a hail of devastating bombs.

f. At 1500 today, the eagles of the two rivers completely destroyed an enemy radar station northeast of Dehloran. They left behind the sounds of explosions and flames billowing from the target.

Having carried out their heroic missions, the eagles of the two rivers returned safely and triumphantly to their bases with God's care and protection. Let the tyrannical faction know that our reply to the policy of war and to the lies of its leaders will be continuous blows falling on their heads each day in order to increase their humiliation and to expose them to their own people and the whole world. Blessed be your arms, O eagles of dear impregnable Iraq. God be praised for his victory at all times.

2. Our brave helicopters continued their daring raids on the remnants and equipment of the tyrannical faction in the operational sector east of Tigris, wreaking destruction. They succeeded in destroying 29 boats, 12 personnel assembly points, and 14 enemy fortifications. All of our helicopters returned to their bases safely and triumphantly, God be praised.

3. Our forward units opened heavy fire from artillery and other weapons on enemy positions and troop movements in the central operational sector, inflicting heavy losses. They hit five of the enemy, destroyed an observation post, and burned an arms depot.

4. Using all types of weapons, our forward units engaged enemy positions and sources of fire in the operational sector east of Basra. They destroyed an enemy gun and burned an arms depot, which were seen burning.

5. Our brave artillerymen opened heavy and effective fire on selected enemy targets in the operational sector east of Tigris, scoring direct hits and killing or wounding several of the enemy. They destroyed two enemy vehicles in another area of this sector.

6. One enemy infantry position and a small vehicle were destroyed in the northern operational sector.

7. More Iranian soldiers sought refuge with our forward units in the various battlefronts. They were safely evacuated to the rear lines.

8. The forces of the tyrannical faction used heavy artillery to shell the following steadfast towns and villages: Basrah, Mandali, Zurbatiyah, Sayyid Sadiq, Halabjah, Chormal, and Khomal.

9. Two enemy planes tried to cross our international border in the northern operational sector at 1522 today. Our ground defenses confronted them and forced them to flee.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 5 June 1985.

Missiles Hit Kermanshah, Ilam

*JN051958 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic
1928 GMT 5 Jun 85*

[Unscheduled announcement by military spokesman — read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Iraq has never been unjust to anyone, and has never believed in war as a means for solving disputes. It is the tyrannical faction in Iran that exceeded its limits and started the war. It is responsible for continuing the war. Iran impudently advocates aggression and sedition. We have often used frank words and actions to warn the Iranian rulers that their despicable stands will only reap destruction and defeat.

From the position of defending our land and the security of our citizens, and in order to end the crimes of this misled faction and to punish them, we have begun to implement the Iraqi people's decision to direct devastating strikes at this faction in order to

compel it to accept peace in the only manner it understands — namely, intensive and constant blows on its head. And, to complement the heroic actions taken by our Air Force, our mighty missile force today participated in the task of crushing Iraq's enemies, who begrudge its awakening.

At 2100 [1700 GMT] today, our missile force directed a devastating strike at the cities of Kermanshah and Ilam. At the same time, our heavy artillery showered a hail of its rockets on the city of Sar-e Pol-e Zahab.

Once again, we tell Iran's ignorant tyrannical rulers that what you have received so far is only the beginning of the flood. By God, what awaits you is only more powerful strikes until you humbly bow to justice. This is Iraq, and these are its men. What a homeland and what men. God be praised for His victory.

[Dated] 5 June 1985.

Second Raid on Tehran

*JN060448 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
2200 GMT 5 Jun 85*

[Statement by military spokesman — read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

We have pledged to rouse them from their slumbers and keep them awake, and then destroy their roofs over their heads as a punishment for their aggressions and lies. This is the struggle of the truth, represented by good Iraq, against falsehood, represented by the remnants of lies and crime, Khomeyni and his tyrant henchmen. Here are our missiles being poured over their capital, Tehran. The youths of Iraq launched a new, destructive raid on the city of Tehran at 0010 tonight [2010 GMT 5 Jun]. After ponding their targets as they do every night, our men returned to base safely and triumphantly in God's care.

May God strike you dumb. O Iranian rulers. We are over your heads at all times, pouring violent death over you. We will continue to do so until you submit to justice and the just, and until you heed the voice of peace. God is our supporter; He is the best of supporters.

[Dated] 6 June 1985.

Bandar-e Khomeyni, Khark Raided

*JN060741 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
0659 GMT 6 Jun 85*

[Unscheduled announcement by military spokesman — read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Our call for peace has always been part of our moral values, which are based on respect for life, stopping bloodshed, and developing resources for the benefit of man. However, the Iranian tyrant clique has sold itself to the devil, declared war on life, and

devoted its efforts to sedition, ruination, and aggression against our people and land, thus premeditatedly rendering service to all those who are hostile to freedom and progress and who do not like to see the countries in the region, especially Iraq, strong and impregnable.

In view of these facts, we had to face aggression with devastating deterrent action that puts things in order and explains our people's tremendous, unlimited resources in defending the land, sovereignty, dignity, and honor. Thus, we will pursue them in order to wreck their dens over their heads, finish off their remnants, and destroy their arrogance and intransigence.

In order to convince the Iranian rulers that they are too weak to confront proud Iraq, which is proceeding on the path of freedom and construction, the eagles of the land of the two rivers have carried out the following heroic missions:

1. At 0130 last night [2130 GMT on 5 Jun], the Air Force eagles mounted a second raid on the devils in their capital, Tehran, pounding their targets violently.

2. At 0755 today, Our Air Force pounded the petrochemical complex at the Bandar-e Khomeyni port, leaving it a pile of burned junk.

3. At 0800 today, our giant Air Force planes pounced on Khark Island, the mainstay of aggression, dealing concentrated, devastating blows to the island's installations. They wreaked destruction on these installations, leaving columns of smoke rising from them.

Having carried out all these missions, our Air Force eagles returned safely and triumphantly to base.

God is great. Victory is for proud, loving Iraq. Forward to further victories under the banner of our leader, teacher, and inspirer of courage, President Saddam Husayn. From God we seek support.

[Dated] 6 Jun 1985

'Large Group' of Kurds Returns to National Rank

JN052020 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1940 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Jun (INA) — It was announced here tonight that a large group of Iraqi Kurds has returned to the national rank. Members of this group disclosed in interviews on Baghdad television tonight the Iranian regime's attempt to recruit them for action against Iraq. They said that Syria and the Zionist entity are helping the Iranian regime in its war against Iraq and are supplying it with funds and arms.

The members said that they turned down the Iranian regime's attempts to make them betray the homeland. So, they decided to return to the national rank. They said they are happy to return to the homeland and to carry arms in order to defend the national soil against Iranian aggression.

Information Minister Cited on Murphy Visit

JN060637 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 6-7 Jun 85
pp 1, 5

[Excerpts] Amman (Agencies) — U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy will visit Jordan early next month for possible talks with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian team on Middle East peace, the Jordanian Information Minister said Wednesday.

"It had been suggested that the first stage of the talks for an exchange of views between a Palestinian-Jordanian delegation and the Americans might take place here. It is just an expectation by both sides (Jordan and the U.S.)," Minister Muhammad al-Khatib said.

Mr. Al-Khatib, speaking to REUTERS, was commenting on an unsourced report in the Jordanian newspaper *SAWT AL-SHAB*, which also said the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) would nominate three non-PLO members for the talks with Mr. Murphy.

It said the visit would lead to U.S. agreement to talk to the PLO and to holding an international Middle East peace conference, grouping all parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict, as well as to PLO acceptance of U.N. Security Council Resolution 242.

A PLO official, commenting on the *SAWT AL-SHAB* report, said: "We have not reached the stage of suggesting names. Our position is that the PLO must be represented in any talks."

The PLO, which seeks self-determination and an independent Palestinian state, has not explicitly recognized Resolution 242, which implicitly acknowledges Israel's right to exist but treats the Palestinian issue as a refugee problem.

Nusaybah To Attend Arab League Meeting in Tunis

JN051750 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT
5 Jun 85

[Text] Jordan has informed the Arab League Secretariat General that it will participate in the emergency meeting of the Arab League Council through a delegation led by Dr Hazim Nusaybah, minister of state for Prime Ministry affairs and acting foreign minister. The delegation comprises Jordan's permanent representative to the Arab League.

Tunisia, Morocco, the UAE, Iraq, and the YAR have advised that their foreign ministers will participate in the council meeting. Thus, the number of ministers who will participate in the meeting has increased to seven, in addition to Palestine.

It was announced today that the meeting was postponed 1 day in accordance with a suggestion from Tunisia. Therefore, the meeting will be held on Saturday instead of Friday, as had been decided, in order to give the participating foreign ministers time to arrive in the Tunisian capital.

In a statement to the PETRA correspondent in Tunis, Ahmad 'Abd al-Rahman, the official PLO spokesman, asserted that

during the Arab League meeting, the PLO will request the convening of an urgent Arab summit. He added that Jordan and more than one Arab party support the PLO in this request.

AL-DUSTUR: Mubarak Expected To Visit Amman

JN030611 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 3 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] Amman — AL-DUSTUR — It has been learned that His Excellency Egyptian President Husni Mubarak will visit Jordan at the beginning of next week. During the visit, Mubarak will meet with His Majesty King Husayn who will acquaint President Mubarak with the results of his visits to Washington and London and his talks with U.S. President Reagan and British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher. Both leaders will also discuss the next step in the Arab move in the international arena.

King Husayn Replies to Al-Rifa'i's Cable

JN052030 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT
5 Jun 85

["Text" of King Husayn's reply to the 4 June cable from Prime Minister Zaydi al-Rifa'i — date not given]

[Text] His Excellency brother Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i. I send you and your fellow ministers my sincerest greetings and feelings of great pride, confidence, and esteem.

I have received the cable you sent after briefing the Cabinet on what took place during our last visit to the United States, particularly its capital, Washington. As you know, our action there, and the manner in which it has taken place as part of our continuous efforts, was motivated by two things: First, by our overwhelming sense of duty toward the coming generations, and therefore our responsibility — in our highest position of authority with which God has honored us, along with the love, confidence, and aspirations of our one Palestinian-Jordanian family and our Arab nation — especially toward our kinfolk in all of the sacred occupied Palestinian and Arab territory. This comes at a most serious phase in which our country is experiencing its own bitter reality on the one hand, and the reality of the nation — to which we are proud to belong as long as we live — in view of the crucial challenges it is facing at home and abroad, while still somewhat paralyzed by lack of willpower and collective ability, on the other. This reality will change, God willing.

Second, our sense of duty also toward the free Palestinian Arab opinion as expressed at the PNC session in Amman, which was a continuation of the previous session — an opinion that culminated in the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement which is responsive to the Palestinian side and harmonious with the Jordanian side with regard to the common reality, destiny, objective, danger, and harm. What we have affirmed is that even if the whole world abandons Palestine, its people, and its sole, legitimate representative, the PLO, we will not abandon it — in harmony with our commitment to the 1974 Rabat summit — as long as it reflects its people's feelings, pains, and hopes. God be praised, we are not and will not be like those who are said to forget during the daytime what they have said at night.

We believe that our current action is only a reflection of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian agreement with all its dimensions and objectives, phase by phase, in the march of the joint objective responsibility and the full partnership between us and the PLO, the sole, legitimate representative of the hopes and aspirations of the Palestinian Arab people. This march is aimed at salvation, is founded on maturity and truth, and seeks to achieve a just and lasting peace in the entire region, God willing.

If God wills, then it will triumph. God, may He be praised, has given us a free conscience. May He be praised. We depend on God, for He is the protector of the march and the giver of success. We seek His favor. Whoever wants to be satisfied is satisfied, and whoever wants to understand has understood.

With my best wishes, my brother.

[Signed] Husayn

Al-Rifa'i Briefs Parliament on King's Talks

*JN051250 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT
5 Jun 85*

[Text] Amman — Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i met with House of Representatives Speaker 'Akif al-Fayiz, a large number of the House members, and a number of senators at the Parliament building this morning. The prime minister acquainted them with the results of His Majesty King Husayn's visit to the United States, and the talks that his majesty and the accompanying delegation held with U.S. President Ronald Reagan and the senior officials in the U.S. Administration, which centered on finding a just and comprehensive solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict. He also acquainted them with the foreign minister's talks with his Soviet counterpart Andrey Gromyko. The prime minister said that during his talks with President Reagan and senior administration officials, His Majesty King Husayn had reviewed, with great courage and complete clarity, the Jordanian-Palestinian position that is based on the need to find a just, comprehensive, and durable solution to the Palestine question within the framework of an international conference attended by the UN Security Council five permanent member-states and all the sides to the conflict, including the PLO.

The prime minister added that His Majesty King Husayn's visit to Washington was fruitful and successful and that it resulted in defining the points of agreement and disagreement between the two positions indicating that it has been decided to continue contacts and dialogue to bring viewpoints closer.

Answering questions by representative and senators, the prime minister affirmed that the firm policy drawn up by His Majesty King Husayn affirms Jordan's adherence to the international conference as a framework to find a just settlement of the conflict and its rejection of separate negotiations with Israel. The prime minister pointed out that his meeting with the senators and representatives is an implementation of the commitment that the government made in its policy statement to maintain contact with the House of Representatives regarding general domestic and external issues.

The senators and representatives affirmed their support for His Majesty King Husayn's pan-Arab, brave, and clear stands that are based on the supreme Arab and Palestinian interest. They also expressed their gratitude and appreciation for the prime minister's coordination and cooperation with the House of Representatives.

Information Minister on Briefing

*JN051355 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1116 GMT
5 Jun 85*

[Muhammad al-Mu'aydi dispatch from the Jordanian Parliament building on the "Newsreel" program — recorded]

[Text] Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i met with the speaker and members of the House of Representatives as well as with a number of the Senate members this morning. The prime minister briefed the members on the results of His Majesty King Husayn's visit to the United States, and the talks his majesty held with U.S. President Ronald Reagan and senior U.S. Administration officials. The prime minister also briefed the members on the foreign minister's 27 May visit to Moscow, and his talks with his Soviet counterpart Andrey Gromyko.

In a statement to journalists following the meeting, Muhammad al-Khatib, minister of information, culture, tourism, and antiquities, said that the prime minister reviewed the Jordanian move aimed at activating the cause and at achieving a just and comprehensive political solution to the Middle East crisis under an international conference in which the five permanent members at the Security Council and all concerned parties, including the PLO, would participate. The information minister added that His Majesty King Husayn clearly asserted the firm Jordanian stand to the U.S. President, just as Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri asserted this stand to the Soviet foreign minister.

The information minister said: The prime minister informed the Parliament members who participated in the meeting that the Jordanian Government will immediately acquaint the fraternal Arab countries with the results of King Husayn's visit to the United States within the framework of Jordan's policy of completely coordinating with the fraternal Arab countries. He asserted that the Jordanian stand, which the king explained in Washington, would achieve more if it were supported by broad Arab solidarity. The information minister explained that the Jordanian stand is solid and strong, and expressed his hope that the Arab stand will be united, because this will strengthen the Arab viewpoint in any talks with any other party.

The information minister said that the prime minister answered questions from the Parliament members, who expressed their gratitude and appreciation because the government fulfilled its promise to acquaint Parliament with the developments — a matter in which the government is adhering to its policy statement. The information minister announced that the conferees decided to send a cable of gratitude to His Majesty King Husayn, who is currently visiting London, expressing their support for his courageous and pan-Arab stand which is based on the higher Arab and Palestinian interests. The speaker of the House will send this cable later today.

Regarding the Jordanian move, the information minister said contacts are being held with the Security Council permanent members and other concerned countries. A joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation visited the PRC; a similar delegation will soon visit Paris, and then Rome. This is in addition to a visit to the British capital to meet with the British prime minister for this purpose. He pointed out that the foreign minister and a PLO delegation visited Moscow. This means that international contacts are continuing.

Regarding the Arab level, there are continuous contacts and coordination with the fraternal Arabs on various levels in order to reach a joint Arab stand that will strengthen the Arab stand in the international arena and face Israel, which is exploiting Arab fragmentation and hopes that the fragmentation will continue.

The prime minister met with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat 2 days ago and briefed him on the results of the contacts that took place in the United States. Yasir 'Arafat expressed his satisfaction and the PLO's appreciation for this solid and courageous Jordanian stand, which calls for an international conference that should be attended by all parties, including the PLO. The information minister said: We, in Jordan, work day and night on the basis of Jordan's strategic policy to reinforce Arab solidarity. This was asserted by the government in its policy statement. He said: Jordan will participate in the Arab League Council meetings on all levels.

The information minister announced that the prime minister will leave for London tomorrow to join the Jordanian delegation which is led by His Majesty King Husayn, in order to hold talks with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on Friday. The information minister also announced that King Husayn and his accompanying delegation will return home at the beginning of next week.

JORDAN TIMES on Briefing

JN060653 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 6-7 Jun 85
pp 1, 3

[By JORDAN TIMES staff reporter]

[Excerpts] Amman — Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i said Wednesday His Majesty King Husayn's recent talks with the U.S. Administration centred on bringing about a just and durable peace to the Arab-Israeli conflict, the JORDANIAN NEWS AGENCY, PETRA, said.

Addressing some members from both houses of Parliament, the prime minister briefed them on the details and outcome of the talks and the results of the King's visit to the United States last week.

Immediately following the meeting, Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs, Dr. Sami Jawdah told the JORDAN TIMES that these meetings are the realisation of the government's initiative, reflected in Mr. al-Rifa'i's address to the Parliament, which is aimed at creating better channels of communication between the executive and legislative branches. "Today's meet-

ing is only the beginning of what is to become standard government policy regarding parliamentary participation in the decision-making process," Dr. Jawdah said.

He added that this will be done through holding periodic meetings between both branches, in order to enlighten members of both houses as to major developments, primarily in the political arena.

"At present, these 'side-meetings' are informal in nature since the Parliament is in an extraordinary session, which requires a Royal Decree for any item to be discussed. Once the ordinary session begins in October, the meetings will be incorporated into the weekly or bi-weekly sessions of the Parliament, or when the need arises," Dr. Jawdah said.

Asked to comment on the reaction of the members of Parliament to the prime minister's initiative, Dr. Jawdah said that all were pleased with the present relationship between the Parliament and the government. "The members expressed appreciation for the government's fulfilling of its promise to conduct constructive dialogue with the Parliament," Dr. Jawdah said.

"Members of the Parliament were very pleased with the outcome of His Majesty King Husayn's visit and talks with American officials." They wished the government continued success and requested a continuation of the government's interest in reviewing current events with them. Dr. Jawdah remarked that the government is always ready to answer to the Parliament's queries and questions regarding any foreign or domestic issue.

Al-Rifa'i Cited on Joint Delegation Visit to UK

JN060854 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 6 Jun 85 p 1

[By Tawfiq 'Abid]

[Text] Amman — Palestinian sources have said that Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i informed Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, in their meeting the day before yesterday that the United Kingdom had agreed to receive the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. These sources told SAWT AL-SHA'B that the Palestinian side will comprise Jawid al-Ghusayn, PLO Executive Committee member; and Khalid al-Hasan, Fatah Central Committee member. The Jordanian delegation has not yet been formed. The sources explained that in addition to the United Kingdom the joint delegation will visit France and Italy in the near future.

Al-Fayiz Sends Cable of Support to King Husayn

JN051400 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT
5 Jun 85

["Text"] of 5 June cable from 'Akif al-Fayiz, House of Representatives speaker, to King Husayn]

[Text] Your Majesty King Husayn, may God preserve you. In a special meeting, his excellency the prime minister acquainted the House of Representatives members with the fruitful and succes-

successful results of your majesty's talks during your visit to the United States, and your insistence on and your adherence to the firm Jordanian stand that your majesty formulated for the benefit of the Palestine question. The House members received your majesty's brave, wise, and pan-Arab stands with appreciation and pride.

In my own name, and on behalf of the brother members of the House of Representatives, we extend to your majesty our absolute support in all your pan-Arab steps, coupled with our allegiance and devotion. We pray to God to grant you success and to preserve you as a vanguard leader in serving the Arab nation's causes and its noble objectives. We also pray to God to crown your wise steps with success, my lord.

[Signed] House of Representatives Speaker 'Akif al-Fayiz

JORDAN TIMES Urges PLO To Consider Resolution 242
JN041050 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 4 Jun 85 p 4

[Rami Khuri Article: "242: The Totality That Beckons"]

[Text] Once again, attempts to breathe life into Arab-Israeli peace-making revolve around that great survivor, United Nations Security Council Resolution 242.

King Husayn has told the American leadership that the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) is prepared to negotiate peace with Israel on the basis of 242 and 338. The PLO itself has not clarified the issue further, but it should. If, indeed, it is prepared to negotiate on the basis of 242/338, it should come out more forcefully and exploit this diplomatic posture, and use it to achieve its goal of Palestinian self-determination.

The importance of 242/338 is its embodiment of the principle of the return of territory for peace, and its affirmation of the "right of all states in the area to live in peace within secure and recognised boundaries free from threats or acts of force."

Its weakness, from the Palestinian perspective, has been its reference to the Palestinians simply in the context of "the refugee problem", which, it said, required a "just settlement". The United States and Israel have always insisted that the PLO recognise 242/338 as a sign of its willingness to live in peace with Israel, and as a precondition for negotiations. How, it was asked, could the Israelis negotiate with someone who did not recognise their right to exist?

A very good question, indeed, and one which should be asked of the Israelis and the Americans by the Palestinians. How could the PLO talk to the United States or the Israeli Government if these did not, a priori, explicitly recognise the Palestinian right to self-determination?

This kind of you-go-first attitude could let years and decades pass — as they have done since 1967 — without the Israelis or Palestinians getting any closer to their respective goals. If the PLO is taking a more flexible attitude to 242/338, this could present a good opportunity to call the American bluff, and

perhaps also isolate Israel politically. Taken to its logical extreme, it could even move us closer to the goal of Palestinian self-determination.

If 242's reference to the Palestinians only as refugees is a problem for the PLO, the PLO could apply some creative public diplomacy and overcome that problem in two ways. First, the content of 242 itself provides some good ammunition. I would suggest that the PLO should declare publicly that it accepts all the provisions of 242, but only if they are implemented in full and in the order of their listing the resolutions.

The second item in 242 reads: "emphasising the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by war". The PLO could state that it will accept the resolution's directive that all states in the area should live in peace, if all states in the area that wish to live in peace simultaneously apply the resolution's prior dictate that territory cannot be acquired by force.

The trade-off is clear and simple. All the lands that Israel acquired by force in 1967 should be returned to the Arabs, in the context of mutually agreeable security guarantees that may or may not be backed by superpower commitments. Simultaneously, the Arab states and people would accept Israel's right to live in secure and guaranteed borders.

This still leaves the Palestinians floating. So the second thing the PLO might do is to accept 242 in its entirety, without asking that it be changed or amended, but link it with United Nations General Assembly Resolution 3236 of Nov. 22, 1974, which reaffirms the right of the Palestinian people to "self-determination, national independence and sovereignty".

This should be a package deal, providing an equitable balance that secures for the Israelis and the Palestinians those elements that are dear to them both. The PLO then becomes less dazzled by the politically demeaning aspects of 242, and makes a more clear statement of its willingness to coexist with Israel if Israel is willing to coexist with a Palestinian nation that is self-determinant and free.

If the PLO, Jordan or anyone else in the Arab world has reached the point where they are prepared to give Israel peace and security in return for Palestinian self-determination in the West Bank, Gaza and Arab east Jerusalem and the return of the other Arab territories occupied in 1967, they should gain diplomatic strength from such a posture, and not espouse it cryptically or try to hide it from view. If we have not reached this point, we should make that clear as well, and not raise false hopes.

The Americans say the price of talking to the PLO is PLO recognition of Israel's right to exist, embodied in 242. The PLO should put more political substance into the trade-off, by insisting that Palestinian recognition of 242 must coincide with American/Israeli recognition of the principle of non-acquisition of territory by force and the Palestinian right of self-determination.

We should find the political strength to transform 242/338 from a diplomatic obstacle to an asset. If we make our acceptance of 242 conditional on the implementation of the spirit and the letter

of all the provisions of 242, we may be able to finally to flush out the Americans and Israelis on the essential dilemma in Palestine — how to satisfy the demands of both Israelis and Palestinians — rather than focussing in the first instance only on the American/Israeli demand that the Arabs have to recognise Israel's right to exist as a precondition for any diplomatic movement.

There are two people who covet nationhood in Palestine, the Israeli people and the Palestinian Arab people. There are also two key provisions in 242/338 — the recognition of Israeli statehood, and the principle of the non-acquisition of territory by force.

It is high time the Arabs, particularly the Palestinians, capitalised on the totality of 242, instead of being handcuffed by only those aspects of 242 that the Americans and the Israelis have chosen to emphasise.

The human and political reality that both sides have to affirm in the final analysis is that recognition is a two-way process, and nationhood is the prerogative of both Israelis and Palestinians. Resolutions 242 and 338 are based largely on this reality, which is why they have been accepted by Israel, Jordan, Syria, Egypt, the United States and the Soviet Union.

The Arabs should lay down a clear challenge before the United States and Israel: If we are prepared to implement those provisions of 242/338 that they insist upon, are they in turn willing to implement those provisions 242/338 that we insist upon?

If the answer is yes, the stage could be set to negotiate the mechanics of full withdrawal from the occupied territories in exchange for full peace among all states. Subsequently, the Palestinians would have the opportunity to be self-determinant in the land that has been vacated by Israel, and the process of Palestinian national self-determination would be implemented under Arab sovereignty.

It's a long-shot, to be sure, but if it holds out the possibility of collectively satisfying the demands of the Israelis, the Palestinians and the concerned Arab states, it strikes me as one that we are all historically and morally bound to attempt.

JORDAN TIMES on Foreign Press Analyses of Economy JN041035 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 2 Jun 85 p 4

[Fahd al-Fanik Article: "Sunday's Economic Pulse"]

[Text] Last week two major international newspapers published special reports and surveys on the Jordanian economy. *THE FINANCIAL TIMES* of London printed a four-page survey on May 4, and the *HERALD TRIBUNE* of Paris published a six-page report on May 25.

The contents of both reports were, by and large, favourable and did not overlook the positive elements in the political and economic scenes, and were in general sympathetic. However, both surveys pointed out the economic difficulties facing the country.

In their own way, *THE FINANCIAL TIMES* stated, the country's economic problems are as challenging and could prove as intractable as the Palestinian issue.

The *HERALD TRIBUNE*, on the other hand, warned in strong words against the sharp drop in Jordan's foreign exchange reserves. It went on to claim that Jordan is in the throes of a financial crisis, and hinted that it could be a major one. In recent months, the *TRIBUNE* explained, the Central Bank's reserves have halved to less than the value of two months of imports. It went on to remark that such a financial situation would have normally pushed another country to raise interest rates, impose exchange controls, and call on the international Monetary Fund (IMF) for help.

The fact that Jordan is attracting the attention of the international press is of course a source of pride and satisfaction to the Jordanians and their economic and social achievements. This attention and the wide coverage it commanded were earned due to the success of the Jordanian economic and social experiment in the last decade, and the excellent image of the country and its leadership in the international arena.

However, the red flags raised by the foreign press regarding our dwindling reserves and economic imbalances should not go unnoticed or be taken lightly. The signals should be acted upon in order to maintain the financial image of the country which is still highly respected, and considered credit-worthy by prudent international bankers.

As a matter of fact, the reserves have been shrinking for years in relative terms i.e., in terms of months of imports. The new phenomenon is that the reserves have started to shrink in absolute terms as well.

Countries similar to Jordan in the level of economic development have an average reserve sufficient to cover their imports for five to six months.

Many economists drew the line at the level of three-month imports, being the minimum requirement. They consider any drop beyond this line as dangerous, economically destabilising and calling for immediate and drastic measures by the government. If we state our gold reserves in current prices, and take into account the foreign currencies carried by the commercial banks on behalf of Jordanian residents, we can safely say that we own reserves covering around four months of imports. This is not quite satisfactory but is still way above the red line which the *HERALD TRIBUNE* analyst thought that we had crossed.

The problem, nevertheless, is real. It is the trend of big deficits in the balance of payments leading to decreasing reserves. This trend is gathering momentum due to lack of appropriate policies during the last two or three years to face up to the new circumstances with effective remedies.

Under our present circumstances, we cannot afford to close our eyes to the signals given by the persistent decline in foreign reserves, and consequently delay the reforms that are badly needed and very much overdue.

The deficit in the balance of trade has to be looked into. The rate of exchange must be reconsidered to become realistic. Coherent policies for the management of our balance of payments should be formulated to avoid the financial crisis that the *HERALD TRIBUNE* expected.

The crisis is definitely avoidable and manageable, but we must act now.

Central Bank Amends Foreign Currency Regulations

JN060713 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 6-7 Jun 85 p 3

[Text] Amman (PETRA) — The Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) board of directors has passed new amendments to central bank regulations covering foreign currency transfers, according to a memorandum circulated by the CBJ to local banks. The regulations concern the cost of goods imported into the country, goods imported into free trade zones and transit goods.

The amendments on currency control are as follows:

Currency permits for coverage of goods imported into free trade zones or transit goods will not be issued and guarantees required by CBJ for the return of foreign currency or for the provision of customs declaration papers, which prove local clearing of goods, are cancelled.

Non-resident accounts will be used for purposes of providing foreign currency for the finance of free zone imported goods or transit goods. Import letters of credit or incoming money transfers of other resources could also be used for this purpose.

Banks or licenced financial institutions are not allowed to buy foreign currency from the CBJ for the finance of imports or transit goods in free trade zones.

Banks and licenced financial institutions should require customers to provide the necessary foreign currency coverage for the cost of free trade zones and transit goods.

This coverage should cover the cash margin ratio as specified by the CBJ regulations and should also cover the value of the bills of lading in accordance with their due times of draft.

As for goods imported into the country, the new amendment specifies the following:

Foreign currency permits covering the value of licenced imported goods into the kingdom continue to be issued.

On exported goods the amendments sets the following:

A bank guarantee to the order of the CBJ and at 10 per cent of the value of the exported goods shall be submitted to the CBJ to guarantee the return of the exported goods value in foreign currency in the form of an import transfer through a bank or a licenced financial institute or by submission of customs declarations proving that the goods were cleared locally, on condition that the guarantees' maximum time limit does not exceed nine months.

The memorandum circulated by the CBJ to banks and licenced financial institutions stated that guarantees submitted under previous regulations issued by the bank in July 1983 and held by the bank will continue to be in force until their expiry date.

Commenting on the new amendments, the director general of the Free Trade Zones Corporation, Mr. Yasin Al-Kayid said that the new amendments aim to facilitate the process of exports and imports through the free trade zones.

Briefs

New Ambassadors to Jordan — (PETRA) — Five newly-appointed ambassadors to Jordan Monday presented their credentials to His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, at separate ceremonies at the Royal Court. They were Dr. Luigi Amaduzzi of Italy, Mahjub Mustafa Radwan of Sudan, Dong Soon Park of South Korea, Oug Pothner of Norway and Hannibal Velliadhis of Greece. Attending the ceremonies were Acting Foreign Minister and Minister of State for Prime Ministry Affairs Hazim Nusaybah, and Royal Court Secretary General Raja'i Dajani. [Text] [*Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 4 Jun 85 p 1 JN*]

Islamic Group Vows To 'Terminate' Al-Jumayyil*NC060759 Beirut AL-SAFIR in Arabic 5 Jun 85 p 5*

[Text] We received a statement yesterday, signed by the "Islamic Republic Organization in Lebanon" [Munazzmat al-Jumhuriyah al-Islamiyah fi Lubnan] and dated 13 Ramadan 1405 Hegira, which corresponds to 1 June 1985. The statement reads as follows:

"The Islamic Republic Organization in Lebanon announces that on 10 Ramadan 1405 Hegira, corresponding to 29 May 1985, it fired rockets at the den of agency and crime in B'abda in an attempt to rescue Lebanon and the Muslims from Amin al-Jumayyil, the traitor who has betrayed the homeland and people and who is a captive to the will of Zionism and colonialism."

"We declare that the only solution for the Maronite authority is to give up this authority in favor of the oppressed Islamic majority, or else Amin al-Jumayyil will never know when, where, or how we will terminate his vicious soul. We will not be deterred by security measures."

President al-Jumayyil Contacts Syrian President*NC051926 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 5 Jun 85*

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil had a telephone conversation with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad this evening. They reviewed the current situation at length, in light of their discussions during the recent summit. President al-Jumayyil responded to certain matters he discussed with President al-Asad during the summit. They agreed to continue consultations concerning the current situation. During the conversation, President al-Jumayyil focused on the situation in the south, in view of the impending Israeli withdrawal, and the complications and the displacement of people that could result from it, especially in the Jazzin and Al-Nabatiyah Districts.

President al-Asad told President al-Jumayyil that he will send a Syrian envoy tomorrow to continue the consultations, especially on the post-Israeli withdrawal phase.

Syrian Envoy Arrives, Meets With Al-Jumayyil*NC061030 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 6 Jun 85*

[Text] Colonel Ghazi Kan'an, chief of the Syrian intelligence unit in Lebanon, arrived at B'abda Palace as the envoy of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. Kan'an met with President al-Jumayyil. Earlier the president had met with Jean Claude Aime, assistant UN secretary general.

Al-Jumayyil Receives U.S., French, British Envoys*NC051200 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 5 Jun 85*

[Excerpt] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil this morning received separately the U.S. charge d'affaires, the French charge

d'affaires, and British Ambassador David Miers. He discussed current developments with them, including the issue of the border strip and Jazzin.

Foreign Ministry Secretary General Fu'ad al-Turk received the ambassadors of Italy and Ireland to Lebanon at 1300 today. Representatives of the other states that contribute forces to UNIFIL did not attend. The meeting took place within the framework of the government's efforts to deal with the situation in the south, particularly in Jazzin.

Further on Meeting*NC051424 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 5 Jun 85*

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil paid special attention to the Jazzin issue today in light of its regional and international dimensions and because it constitutes a momentous watershed for contemporary Lebanon.

President al-Jumayyil summoned the representatives of the five major powers in Lebanon today, and briefed them on both the Jazzin issue and on the dangers resulting from Israel's continued presence deep inside the south in the form of Lahd's forces. The president emphasized that UN Security Council Resolution 425 must be implemented meticulously, and in a way that ensures UNIFIL's full performance of its mission along the international border.

President al-Jumayyil urged the major powers, through their representatives in Lebanon, to help implement the Security Council's resolution, and to prevent any Israeli military presence through its surrogates in the border strip or deep inside Southern Lebanon. He declared that the Lebanese Army will under no circumstances man a buffer zone or serve as an alternative to Lahd's forces.

The president expressed his belief that the continued presence of Lahd's forces, either in Jazzin or the border strip, would foment religious, sectarian, racial, communal, and party conflicts. He also said it would cause a new wave of population displacement, a contact line, and probably a war front with unforeseen consequences.

According to informed sources, the representatives of the major powers realized and understood that the situation in Jazzin could threaten the country's unity through a separation of its people, as actual events have confirmed this.

Karami on 'Coolness' in Dealings With Al-Jumayyil*NC051340 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 5 Jun 85*

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami has denied a report published by some newspapers today that there is a coolness in his relations with President Amin al-Jumayyil. He said: This is the opinion of the newspaper that published the report. The report is completely unfounded. My exchanges with President al-Jumayyil have not stopped.

Karami, Soldatov Discuss Jazzin, Palestinians

NC061137 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT
6 Jun 85

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami and Soviet Ambassador to Lebanon Aleksandr Soldatov reviewed the general situation in Lebanon and the Soviet position on developments there, particularly in southern Lebanon.

Afterward, Soldatov said the following: The meeting was cordial. We discussed all matters pertaining to Lebanon, particularly the situation in the south. The Soviet Union's position on the need for an immediate and unconditional withdrawal by Israel is clear. The Soviet Union also opposes the establishment of any so-called security strip.

On the issue of Jazzin, the ambassador affirmed that the occupation forces and their agents must withdraw from the town. On the Palestinian camps, Soldatov said: We are concerned about the events there. We believe that they must be stopped as soon as possible. There must be an immediate end to the conflict. We call on all parties concerned to employ the language of reason.

On the anticipated Jordanian-Palestinian meeting in Amman and his country's position on this meeting, he said: We oppose any negotiations or agreements that move in the direction of Camp David. He added: Moscow refuses to participate in an international conference on the Middle East. [Sentence as heard]

Karami on Unification Movement Control of Tripoli

NC051707 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT
5 Jun 85

[Text] Prime Minister Karami was briefed on a report concerning the situation in Tripoli. According to the CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY, the report states that the Islamic Unification Movement controls the port of Tripoli, and has turned its office there into a clearinghouse for goods, imports, and exports. The office has reportedly been turned over to Muhammad al-Lifawi, one of the movement's officials.

The movement has also opened two offices in Cyprus, one in Larnaca and the other in Limassol. Mustafa al-Zahr is responsible for their operation.

Commenting on the report, Prime Minister Karami said: All power and strength come from God alone.

Birri Threatens To Retaliate 'Deep' Inside Israel

NC060812 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
0745 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Minister Nabih Birri has warned that any Israeli aggression against Lebanese territories after Israel's withdrawal will lead to retaliation deep inside Israel. He added that he will not hesitate to call for support from the Palestinians and others if Israel remains in the border strip.

Birri on 'Arab Plan'

NC061403 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT
6 Jun 85

[Text] Nabih Birri, minister of state for South Lebanon and reconstruction affairs and minister of justice and hydroelectric resources, made a statement today on the 3d anniversary of Israel's invasion of Lebanon. He said that the southern front is available to the Arabs for a fight against Israel as part of an Arab plan. He expressed surprise that the Arab League has called a meeting without a request from the country that has the right to ask for such a session. Was a meeting held during Black September, he asked, or when the Palestinians were expelled from Egypt, when they were suppressed in Baghdad, and when they were punished in Libya? Or will this meeting be used to punish those who have gone against your decision? Your decision is known, and it states that fighting against Israel is prohibited. However, should this change, don't hesitate, the southern front is open if you decide to fight Israel as part of an Arab plan. In that case, we will be waiting for you to support the Palestinian people.

LE MONDE Cites Birri's Criticism of France

PM051159 Paris LE MONDE in French 4 Jun 85 p 2

["F.C." dispatch: "Mr Nabih Birri Strongly Criticizes Paris"]

[Text] Beirut — The UN Security Council resolution calling for an immediate end to all acts of violence against the Lebanese civilian population was strongly condemned on Saturday 1 June by Nabih Birri, leader of the Shi'ite Amal movement, who was particularly hard on France.

"We deplore the attitude taken by the PS supported by Egypt," the Shi'ite leader said before adding: "We did not think that France would allow itself to be taken in by such maneuvers.

French socialism has proved once again that it is not very far removed from Zionism."

"Why," Mr Birri asked, "was the Security Council not convened, and why did France not act with such enthusiasm when our people were massacred in Suhmur and Zrariyah?"

"This resolution is a very bad thing for France," an Amal official told us. Within the Shi'ite movement, where people are condemning "a campaign in Paris that favored the Christians out of all proportion 1 month ago," the resolution in favor of the Palestinians is interpreted as an effort to restore a balance. But, as one leader said, "in any case it is still directed against us."

In addition, the appointment of other duties of Mr Wibaux, "the only French ambassador who succeeded in more or less maintaining a balance among all the factions," is being very badly received!

"For some weeks we have had the impression that the work we have done with France over 3 years has been swept away," that Amal leadership member continued before concluding: "We no longer understand your policy."

Amal, France, Syria Reach 'Agreement' for Peace

PM051545 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 5-11 Jun 85
p 14

[Unattributed report: "A Syrian-French Agreement with Amal?"]

[Text] According to Arab sources Syria, France, and the Amal movement reached agreement during Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar's recent visit to Paris. The agreement includes the following:

1. Deployment of Syrian forces in most parts of Lebanon including West Beirut after ensuring control of the arms in the hands of the various parties and the Palestinian camps.
2. Deployment of French forces in the eastern area where the Phalangist Party forces are stationed.
3. Security in the areas considered by Israel to be within the Red Line zone will be maintained by the Lebanese Army and Amal forces.
4. Israel will withdraw to the pre-June 1982 international borders and abandon Lahd's forces in return for guarantees that the Palestinians will not regain their previous positions in the Palestinian camps. [Sentence as published]

Clashes Continue Near Camps; Amal Office Fired on

NC052048 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT
5 Jun 85

[Text] Fighting is going on in Ra's al-Nab', Al-Barjawi, and Primo. Artillery, rockets, and machineguns are being used in the fighting, and the sound of exploding shells is reverberating throughout Beirut. Sniper fire has been reported in Al-Ashrafiyah.

A state of caution and acute tension prevails in the Palestinian camps. This is accompanied by sporadic rocket and machinegun fire. The outskirts of the Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah camps came under artillery and rocket fire tonight from Palestinian positions in the mountain area.

Unidentified gunmen in a passing car opened fire on the Amal movement office in Al-Hamra' at 2030 today. The incident developed into a firefight, and RPG's were used. The area is tense, and gunmen have appeared on the streets.

6th Brigade Casualties in Camps Fighting Detailed

NC051729 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1545 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Defense Minister 'Adil 'Usayran has learned from official sources that the 6th Brigade suffered 35 dead and 180 wounded during the war in the camps. The brigade also lost a huge amount of equipment and vehicles. The sources pointed out that a legal problem has resulted from the fact that the 6th Brigade conducted all its military operations in the camps without having any

orders or official documents authorizing it to do so. The same sources added that Prime Minister Rashid Karami was unaware of this problem.

Palestinians Ask Al-Asad To Stop 'Massacre'

NC051952 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT
5 Jun 85

[Text] The Popular Committees of the Salvation Front in Beirut's Palestinian camps have called on Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to intervene in order to stop the massacre and to protect the lives of Palestinians held by the Amal movement.

In a statement released tonight and reported by AFP, the committees declared that Amal has not honored the cease-fire, which was concluded at Al-Asad's request. They also noted that the camps are still being shelled by tanks, that homes are being looted, burned, or bulldozed, and that mass arrests are being made.

PLO Releases Statement on Situation in Camps

GF051924 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1800 GMT
5 Jun 85

[Statement issued by the PLO on events in Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon — date and place not given]

[Text] The troops of Amal movement led by agent Nabih Birri, in collaboration with the Lebanese Army, continue to violate the cease-fire agreement on orders from Israel to carry out this design and also on the orders of the Arab troops participating with them. The troops of the Arab regime participating with them want the local troops to work with them and with Israel to end the situation and to finish off the refugee camps.

This is one of the examples of the plots and savage crimes perpetrated by the Zionist agents, the gangs of the Amal movement led by Birri and the Lebanese authorities through the 6th and 8th Brigades of the Lebanese Army and the leader of an Arab country which patronizes Amal movement and supports and covers it during this plot.

However, the heroism of our fighters and masses in these camps, their response to all attempts and their heroic spirit can move the feelings of all and reveal the oppression and arrogance and the deception operations behind which this regime is hiding. It can disclose the role of this regime as one of those who hatch plots against the Palestinian cause, those who collude against the interests of the Arab nation, and those who are involved with the Zionist enemy. This is a sectarian design arranged by Murphy and is more savage than the arrangements of the [word indistinct] Camp David.

We hail the Arab states which quickly realized the danger of what is happening and which sided with the interests of our nation in this difficult stage in which the aggression against the PLO is considered to be an aggression against the supreme interests of the Arab nation. While we hail these Arab states, we

also call for more clear and practical steps to confront the plotters. We affirm that the spirit of our people will not be defeated and that the rifles of our revolutionaries will not vanish. Our strong arms will not be weakened and will not [words indistinct] except traitors and those who are involved.

Palestinian Groups Cited

JN060700 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT
6 Jun 85

[Text] Efforts to reach an acceptable settlement that would end the battles of the camps in Beirut have not produced any tangible results. The Palestine National Salvation Front [PNSF], which proposed a several point plan in Damascus the day before yesterday to solve the crisis in Beirut, yesterday violently criticized the statement by Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, in which he regarded this PNSF plan as a Syrian trick to disarm the Lebanese camps. The PNSF said that neither Abu Jihad nor those who signed agreements with U.S. envoy Philip Habib in 1982 and who are endeavoring to abort the national struggle by signing the Amman agreements have any right to shed tears over the fate of the Palestinian rifle and masses, as the PNSF spokesman put it.

The spokesman also said that the Amal movement has not yet given a positive response to the PNSF solution, and that the PNSF factions will continue to defend the Beirut camps.

The Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] announced yesterday that the Amal movement is continuing storming operations in the Palestinian camps in southern Lebanon and that it has arrested 80 persons, including 18 women, who are detained in the women's prison set up by Amal in the town of Jifta in the Al-Nabatiyah area.

Voice of PLO on Situation

JN051740 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1616 GMT
5 Jun 85

[Excerpt] The agent Amal movement militias and the Lebanese Army's 6th and 8th Brigades, which are supported by the Syrian regime, continue their brutal attacks against the Palestinian camps in Beirut for the 18th consecutive day. The latest news reports say that the agent Amal movement militias and the 6th

and 8th Brigades, which are currently besieging the camps, used rocket and tank fire today to launch a violent, intensive attack against Burj al-Barajinah camp. At the same time, the 6th Brigade's positions came under two rocket attacks. one of the attacks was aimed against a liaison center belonging to the 6th Brigade [words indistinct] in West Beirut. The second attack was aimed against an Army position near the television building in the center of Beirut — an area controlled by the agent Amal movement.

The Palestinian Red Crescent society has called all the humanitarian Arab and international organizations to intervene because many wounded [words indistinct] because of scarcity of medical care, medical supplies, and water. In a statement in Tunis yesterday, the Palestinian Red Crescent Society said that about 5,000 Palestinian civilians have been martyred, and 1,500 others wounded since the beginning of the agent Amal movement's aggression against the Palestinian camps. Moreover, more than 1,000 Palestinians are detained by the agent militias and the Lebanese Army forces, and about 200 Palestinians are missing.

Karrubi, Iranian Delegation Leave for Damascus

NC051237 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic
to Lebanon 1130 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] The Iranian delegation led by Ayatollah Karrubi, the imam's representative and supervisor of the Martyrs Foundation, which arrived in Lebanon 3 days ago, left Beirut for Damascus this morning. The delegation included a number of officials from Ayatollah Montazeri's office.

Delegation sources explained that the group came to Beirut to deal with the effects of recent clashes between the Amal movement and the Palestinian camps, and to exchange views on this topic with Muslim personalities.

Ayatollah Karrubi urged the Lebanese and Palestinian people not to fall into the trap of conspiracies being engineered by the United States and Zionism. He called for the pooling of efforts to put out the fire and to utilize all available potential in order to continue the surge of Islamic resistance, which began when the Zionists invaded Lebanon, and which must continue until the dream of liberating Jerusalem is realized.

Peres Interviewed on U.S. Peace Initiative

TA051958 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1840 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Interview with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres on the "Moqed" program by Dan Raviv and political correspondent Yoram Ronen at the Prime Minister's Office in Jerusalem — live]

[Text] [Ronen] Mr Prime Minister, last Saturday night you received a message from U.S. Secretary of State Shultz which said that King Husayn has agreed to open negotiations with us this year. At the same time, Shultz stated that several members of the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation would be members of the PNC. What is your reply to Shultz' message?

[Peres] First of all, allow me to correct you, Yoram. He did not say that there would be members of the PNC in the delegation meeting with us; he said that the Americans would first meet a Jordanian-Palestinian group. Incidentally, there is no mention whatsoever in the message of the PNC; he mentioned it in a news conference but implied that they could take part in a meeting with the Americans. As for the Israeli side, he said that there would be no members of the PLO.

I will tell you how I think we should answer him but, first of all, I will explain the matter as it really is. What I would tell Mr Shultz is: If you actually believe that there has been a breakthrough, that Jordan has made progress and that the PLO has changed, then what do you think brought about this breakthrough? The answer is: Our firm position, your firm position, and our strong joint position. The question now is whether the time has come to tear apart both our partnership and our joint position at a time when Mr Shultz himself says that this is not yet the time. Regarding UN Resolution 242 he told Husayn that he would like to hear something from the PLO; regarding direct negotiations, he said that he rejected the notion of an international conference. In other words, we still have to go a considerable way before this becomes a fact. What I say is that continuing our joint strategy will bring peace closer rather than push it further away.

[Raviv] Mr Peres, before we go into detail could you please tell me whether you think this is a real breakthrough which may promote peace or whether you regard it as empty words that have not yet matured into a political process?

[Peres] I believe that Husayn needs peace. He is not doing us any favors and we are not doing him any favors either. After all, if one looks at his situation one realizes that it is not that good, both strategically and politically. I believe that Husayn has reached the conclusion that he cannot proceed without the Palestinians and, possibly in his opinion, without the PLO either.

[Raviv] Does the fact that he realized this at a time when he needs U.S. weapons not bother you? In other words, he is now drawing a link between U.S. weapons and his own rhetoric but the entire issue might disappear into thin air later.

[Peres] That possibility should not be ruled out. However, when the question of arms supplies came up — and Mr Shultz also raised this issue — we told him: Look, we do not object to

supplying arms to the Arabs only because they are Arabs. We object to supplying arms to Arab countries that advocate belligerence as a policy. For example, we did not raise hell when they sold arms to the Egyptians because Egypt signed a peace treaty with us. Were Husayn to say: I did not come here looking for weapons but rather for peace, I did not come here to look for war... [Peres changes thought] Actually, the Americans tried to persuade Husayn to declare nonbelligerence [preceding word in English] as his policy — but, instead, the king was evasive and instead of talking about a nonbelligerent policy [preceding two words in English] he used the term nonbelligerent environment [preceding two words in English]. In other words, this was not a policy but an environment. But what could we do with an environment? We have seen in the past that in another type of environment the king has gone to war using U.S. weapons. Later, the wording has amended to read nonbelligerent fashion [preceding two words in English]. We are neither talking about a fashion nor an environment; we are talking about a policy of nonbelligerence. and, in my opinion, the question of arms supplies by the United States really depends on the purpose of those arms.

[Ronen] Mr Peres, are you not bothered by the fact that this nevertheless represents a negative turning point in the U.S. position, to cite Minister Arens who has stated that there has not been even one key issue in the last few years on which there was not full coordination between us and the United States. To wit, this time there is no such full coordination.

[Peres] First of all, such things have been known to happen in the past. For example, the Reagan plan was far-reaching and I am not that certain that the Israeli Government at that time knew about it in advance. Our problem is as follows: We should say no and not be afraid to say no.

[Raviv] Say no to what?

[Peres] Both to an argument with the Americans over this or another clause. However, when you say no it should not sound like saying no to peace. After all, we want peace and we are not afraid of it; we want to make peace with Jordan and the Palestinians through U.S. involvement. We agree on some things and we disagree on others. For example, it was reported that the United States supports the notion of an international conference and immediately upon hearing it I said I did not believe Mr Shultz had said such a thing. Indeed, shortly afterward, he denied that.

[Ronen] Do you not think that the national unity government is talking with two voices on this issue as well when, for example, Vice Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir says that we will under no circumstances accept the participation of PNC members while you do not entirely close the door to that possibility? In fact, Defense Minister Rabin has been making statements that sound different from what you have been saying.

[Peres] First of all, the problem is not one of voices. This is a broad government made up of two large parties. I am not surprised that every party speaks with a different voice. The problem is whether I believe that the national unity government can open negotiations with Jordan and the Palestinians and can even make progress in these negotiations. My reply to this is unambiguous: Yes.

[Raviv] What is the basis for your reply? As far as I know, and I may be wrong, the problem is, among other things, that the Jordanians or the Palestinians are prepared to start talking with us on the basis of our preparedness to make territorial concessions in Judaea and Samaria. Do you think you and the Likud see eye-to-eye on an opening move on this issue?

[Peres] First of all, those who want negotiations to be founded on some sort of basis are not interested in negotiations. The negotiations should determine the basis and they must start without any preconditions, just as I do not pose any preconditions to the Jordanian and Palestinian sides.

[Ronen] The Likud claims the negotiations should be based on Camp David.

[Peres] First of all, it does not matter what the Likud claims just as what the Labor Party argues is not important in this case. What counts is what the national unity government says and what it says are two things: that if we enter negotiations we will present the notion of autonomy, but it does not say that this is a condition for negotiations. In other words, we can open negotiations without any preconditions with a national unity government that includes the Alignment and the Likud which has committed itself to seriously examine any Jordanian-Palestinian proposal, and this is what we will really do.

What I believe will happen, and I believe it will happen — after all we are looking for peace, we are not just fulfilling an obligation — is that a delegation of the national unity government which would be attending the negotiations would propose autonomy in the first stage; in any event I do not believe the problem can be solved at once. I am not saying that this is what will happen for certain, what I say is that I do not rule out such a possibility.

[Raviv] Mr Peres, you are prime minister on behalf of an ideological movement which has its own principles. Let us assume — I hope you accept this assumption — that it is easier today to talk with the Jordanian-Palestinian side based on the ideology of your party than based on the ideology of the Likud, for better or for worse. Why do you hold the principle of the national unity government higher than perhaps a more unambiguous attempt on your part in your capacity as prime minister in a different or narrower coalition constellation to reach more far-reaching results on the question of negotiations?

[Peres] My reply is simple. First of all, I do not operate contrary to or divorced from the ideology of the Labor Party. The very fact of opening negotiations is part of the Labor Party's ideology. In the Labor Party's platform, which — as is known — talks about territorial concessions, there is room for a preliminary stage, a more functional stage such as autonomy. We wrote this while we were in the opposition. We consider the opening of negotiations so important that in my opinion it is better for negotiations to be launched by a government that represents the largest sector of the population. Of course, there are people for whom it is easier to remain outside the government and just talk, but when one just talks time passes by.

[Ronen] The question is how far would you be prepared to go for

the sake of consensus, in order to meet the Likud halfway, say on the question of the PNC when Shamir categorically rejects the PNC while you do not reject it out of hand.

[Peres] First of all, I draw a distinction. We were asked three questions but there was one question that we were not asked. We were not asked whether we are prepared to sit with members of the PNC. Had we been asked I would have said that we would not sit with representatives of an organization that adheres to the Palestine charter, that uses terrorist methods, and that does not recognize the existence of the State of Israel.

[Ronen] What if they repudiate terror?

[Peres] Repudiation does not count; they should stop but I do not see them stopping it. If they stop terrorism, the situation will change; if they repudiate the Palestine charter then the situation will be different. After all, we do not want the situation to freeze. We did not wish terror upon ourselves....

[Ronen, interrupting] What if they recognize 242 and Israel's right to exist?

[Peres] There were two other U.S. questions: whether the Americans should meet the Jordanians and the Palestinians before they have met us, to which we said no for logical reasons and not just for the sake of saying no. We say that they want to meet the Americans first because they want to get recognition through the back door. If you, Americans, grant them recognition through the back door there will be no front door left. The second question was: Do you object to having members of the PNC taking part in the meeting? We are certainly not in favor because the Americans, the Jordanians, and the Palestinians can find excellent, authentic, and intelligent representatives, and we said that we were not going to check what is going on in their minds as long as they were not carrying a gun in their pockets. Why do you not choose representatives of the territories? Why do you take all these shortcuts? Why all these evasions? We have been trying to influence the Americans. However, anger is not a policy. We will continue to talk with the Americans and to explain to them our logic. Our logic is based on strong foundations and I do not want anybody saying that we are a rejectionist front. We are not a rejectionist front but a front of peace seekers. We are not afraid of peace; we want it. What we tell the Americans is: Let us discuss together what the best way is.

[Raviv] This leads to the question about strategic coordination between Israel and the United States on the question of peace. The idyll lasted as long as this relationship did not have to withstand the pressure of hints about a Jordanian-Palestinian willingness to enter negotiations with us. The idyll faded away the moment the Arab side stepped forward and said what it did. Do you think there is a joint Israeli-U.S. strategy with a view to possible moves on the way to peace?

[Peres] As a whole, there is such a strategy and I think it has led to the change, and the Americans believe there has been such a change. The strategy was direct negotiations, without an international conference. The PLO cannot participate in the current circumstances as the Americans see them, and to hold these negotiations as early as possible, let us say toward the end of this

year. Problems have now come up: Some points have stood up to the test of the strategy but some of its components have weakened. Those components must be strengthened through logical and persuasive ways. I believe we have the ability as well as the need to persuade the Americans.

[Ronen] To end this chapter: In the last Cabinet session the Likud ministers demanded that you categorically reject Shultz' initiative and that you say that we will under no circumstances agree to including members of the PNC. You have not rejected the initiative....

[Peres, interrupting] We were not asked — I cannot just issue rejections for the sake of it — I reiterate that we were not asked to have members of the PNC take part in the meeting with us. As for the meeting with the Americans, we continue to advise that there should not be a meeting before or instead of a meeting with us in which representatives of the territories would be coopted in a positive manner; this would only complicate the situation.

[Raviv] On this issue I would like to add one or two points, with your permission. Do you not think that at the end of this move the United States will be able to create some sort of recognition of the PLO against our will and despite prior commitments, and Israel will not be able to do anything?

[Peres] If that is the case this would actually lead to a serious crisis in our relations with the United States.

[Raviv] Do you not think this might be the case?

[Peres] We obtained a commitment from the United States in 1974 at the time when Yitzhaq Rabin was prime minister and I was the defense minister. We sat through the night with Kissinger and that is what we got. Since 1974, for 11 years, the Americans have not deviated from this position. I believe that Mr Shultz will not deviate from it, I believe in it. Of course, there are all sorts of proposals and they were also impressed on the Jordanian king. Let us tell the truth: The king made a very positive impression during his visit. What does positive mean? He implied that he is ready to hold direct negotiations with Israel; he implied that the PLO is also prepared to recognize 242. Although all these were just words blown into the air and nothing has happened yet, nevertheless they impressed the Americans. We must distinguish between impression and policy, between hints and resolutions, between an environment and a situation.

[Raviv] Everyone is talking — at least, the U.S. and Jordanian correspondents — about the need to provide momentum for the entire process in 1985, the year in which you, at least in accordance with the agreement, are serving as prime minister. Do you think there is any connection between the rotation agreement, the possibility of the rotation, and the urgency being given just now to such a possible move?

[Peres] I refuse to believe that this, or any government, is run in accordance with personal whims, even those of the prime minister. The rotation is dependent on a policy that binds us and also binds the Likud, and you know that we are always hunting for a deeper well into which we can fall. Since this government was

established, we have left Lebanon and we have changed the policy in the territories. After a 3-year break, there has been an appreciable change in our relations with Egypt, despite the fact that they said no Egyptian minister would come to Jerusalem, they have come to Jerusalem. Mubarak gave the press an order, or made an appeal to it, to change the tone. Trade or cultural exchanges have begun. A dialogue has begun. Matters are moving. Of course there are obstacles along the path as well.

[Raviv] When you say that matters are moving, Sir ... [Raviv changes thought] Here I would like to move on to the second issue; you did not mention the economic issue. That is very typical because in Israel the political issue comes up all the time and takes precedence over the economic issue. However, the national unity government, among other things, was established to deal with the economic issue and the feeling is that on the economic issue the situation is very serious. There is no progress; there is no change in the rate of inflation. Here people are pointing at you, Mr Prime Minister, as prime minister, for not having succeeded, despite the initial intentions, in bringing about at least some sort of progress or improvement in the situation.

[Peres] First of all, I must begin by saying that the economic situation is indeed serious and there really are very serious economic problems. However, I would draw a distinction between the economic situation and the cash box. Some U.S. experts visited here recently: Mr Wallace, the assistant secretary of state; Herbet Stein, and the professors. They visited several factories in Israel. They came back very moved. That is to say, the economy is strong and dynamic; it has a future, muscles, and imagination. What I found — I must tell the truth — was a completely empty cash box. The reserves in the banks were almost nonexistent. Now, let me make a short list. Zim — a debt of hundreds of millions of dollars; the municipalities — \$250 million; the universities — \$40 million; Ata: It is as it is; Bet Shemesh Engines: \$60 million. Listen, that is hundreds of millions of dollars. Agriculture: \$800 million dollars.

[Raviv] You inherited this from the Likud, your partner today in the government, and therefore the situation is as it is. Is that what you are trying to say?

[Peres] I am saying that the cash box situation is worse than I had thought or known. This is not a matter of thought. Now, when I entered the government, I was told by serious economic advisers: Listen, you are going into an almost impossible situation. They said: Inflation will turn into hyperinflation — 1,000 percent, 2,000 percent — you will lose control. Unemployment will reach hundreds of thousands of people. There is nothing to be done. The reserves will last until April. That is what they told me. Now, I would like to tell you, when you say the situation is serious, and I am saying that it is serious — and in a moment I will also say a few sentences about the future — I say: True, inflation has decreased, but not enough. It is not what it was last year. It will be lower. However, the question is: How do you measure the economic situation? For example, good friends tell me: A plan, make a plan, plan A, plan B, and I will also speak about the plan. Spain made a plan. Unemployment in Spain is 25 percent. Every fourth Spaniard is without work. The younger generation is out of work. The boys who have returned from the army are out of work. My dear friend, with all the difficulties of

the economy, and I am not concealing them, is there unemployment in Israel? Almost none.

[Ronen] Perhaps a little more unemployment is needed to cure the economy.

[Peres] Do that yourself but I will not. I, for instance, also have social standards. As long as I can, I do not want even one boy who has completed his military service to return and become unemployed. That is no way to make judgments. People said factories will go bankrupt. True, there are several plants that are on the verge of bankruptcy, but are there bankruptcies? Is the situation as it is in England, where there really is unemployment? We did cut on security, but I do not want to lend a hand to destroying security. Now, I would like to tell you, there must be an economic policy and an economic plan. The difference between them is as follows: Policy is to stop us from falling into an abyss, and I have already described some of the problems that faced us. The economic plan is to get things going. The economic plan for the next 5 years will be presented by the minister of economics to the Cabinet in another week. This will be a plan for the next 5 years, after which we will return to a policy of growth, of 10 percent per annum, of doubling industrial production from \$5 billion to \$11 billion and so on. In the meantime, we must tighten our belts. We have used the brakes and now we must use the hand brakes, because the car is on a very steep slope from this aspect. We made a very long series of decisions.

[Ronen] Do you disagree with what has been said by economists, who say that we are in fact giving aspirin to someone suffering from cancer? Rabin says a band-aid to a person suffering from cancer...

[Peres, interrupting] I agree with what people are saying. I call them into the room and I tell them: Gentlemen, I have listened to what you said. What do you suggest that I do?

[Ronen] They are advising you to cut the budget...

[Peres, interrupting] They advise me to cut the budget. I ask: From what? Wait, because all this is still on the level of declarations. Your situation is good, they say, so cut the budget. I say, fine. The budget is \$23 billion. Eleven million [as heard] dollars goes to pay debts. Can this be cut? Can you not pay? No. You are left with \$12 billion. We have cut from the security budget, the Finance Ministry says, and it hurts me very much when people say we have not cut. Look at what is happening to security. Are people not being dismissed? What are people talking about with such irresponsibility? On security, the Finance Ministry says we have cut \$300 million. The defense establishment says \$450 million, and I agree with the defense establishment. I do not want to go into the differences now. We have cut \$200 million from other government ministries. What is it, the government budget? Education? Health? From the subsidies, from the commodities which reached \$1.7 billion — up to now we have cut \$950 million. We have to cut even more, and I ask, from what?

[Raviv] Mr Peres, from all the plastic [last word in English] descriptions of tightening our belts and the plans for the next 5 years, there is still an impression that the government is not doing enough to bring about an improvement in the economic situation

and the problem is not what will happen in another 5 years, but what will happen tomorrow and the day after that.

[Peres] I envy you very much. If it were so simple, a poor man would devise a plan and become rich. The situation is much more complicated.

[Raviv] That is, Sir, do you think the government's implementation today on the economic issue, that of the finance minister...

[Peres, interrupting] No, no, I am not looking for good grades. They are not sufficient. I am saying that the situation is complicated because I see countries that do have a plan. England, France, Spain, have they become rich? Have they overcome unemployment? Therefore, there are problems. I want to tell you, we have also had setbacks. I do not want to blame anybody else at all. If the things we decided on... [Peres changes thought] and there was no lack of courage in the decisions. We made a very long series of decisions, some of which surprised me, such as, for example, the travel tax. I do not understand it. Not you, not ourselves. A nation spends \$750 million a year on trips abroad, and I have to go to ask the Americans for \$750 million. So what? People are being asked not to travel for 3 months.

[Ronen] You say you have made difficult decisions, but not all those decisions have been implemented. A large part of them have not been implemented.

[Peres] Most of the decisions have been implemented; not all of them were implemented on time. We were 2 months late.

[Ronen] Because of the Histadrut election?

[Peres] No, also because of the arguments in the Knesset. The Knesset says: We are not a rubber stamp. External events that were not our fault also had an effect. By saying this, I do not want to minimize matters where we were to blame. In economics, a large part is a matter of implementation. At the same time, there are things being implemented which the public has not yet seen. We decided, for example, on a mission team, a task force from the United States. We collected 40 or 50 of the biggest manufacturers in the United States, the large majority of them Jews who are as devoted to Israel as the best Zionists. They have begun working. They invited one industrialist to the latest meeting. That industrialist opened the U.S. market by \$25 million, and that is in the field of textiles, of course. We have also concluded the matter of the free trade zone, because one of our problems is to transfer exports from Europe, at least partially, to the United States. If Israel were to buy everything in Europe and sell everything to the United States, we would not have any economic problems. With us, the situation is the other way round. We use expensive dollars to buy and we sell based on a currency basket which, at this stage, is at a low level.

[Ronen] Mr Prime Minister, you know — I do not know whether this feeling reaches you — but there is a feeling among the public that any minute now we are going to be hit with measures, shocks, surgery, and yet this has not come. We go on: sand, sun, enjoyment...

[Peres, interrupting] Not everyone, first of all, you cannot speak

in the name of everyone.

[Ronen] No, of course not, but...

[Peres, interrupting] There are people for whom things are quite difficult and there are people who have been dismissed from their jobs and I am speaking with respect about everyone. The alternative confronting the economy — as it does the teachers, the Ata workers — is the same alternative. Either we share equally in what we have, or some of us will remain well off and the other section will be unemployed. We want to gradually divide the burden fairly, without harming the desire to work and the desire to produce in Israel.

[Raviv] Mr Prime Minister, in the next 2 years Israel is to receive a sum of about \$10 billion, from both the United States and donations. That is a sum of aid that no country has ever received in the past and even more than the Marshall Plan. We will not receive such a sum again in the future and, if your plans do not work and the Israeli economy does not return to a good level, where are we going, in your opinion? Does this keep you awake at night?

[Peres] What if it does work? I am trying to get it to work. Look, not one of us is a building contractor. I said it; I believe that our economy is strong. I believe that our economy must undergo a structural alteration and an alteration of substance. Structural, that is simple. If the 400,000 people in the productive sector remain just 400,000 and 400,000 remain in the service sector, in fact, we will have to take half the money from every person working in production to maintain someone working in services, and there will be a serious situation. We must change the ratio between services and production. That is one thing.

The other thing is that we must modernize production. There are already workers in Israel who are producing goods valued at \$100,000 a year and we could bring more workers to such a level through modernization. It will take time. What can I tell you? I have already been through more difficult situations in my life, and I am among those people who believe. I have no doubts that we will overcome. There will be setbacks, there will be disappointments; some people will say one thing, some will say another, but we will go in a clear direction, with belief, with ability. There will be disappointments along the way, yes, setbacks, yes. We will have to make a very strong effort, yes, all of us.

Even now the public can help and I really want to tell citizens watching television: How can each citizen help Israel today? First, he should save more. If money stops chasing after pointless things — and I am saying this in the name of all the parties and every Knesset member — we will not touch the savings, we have not and will not touch them, because savings give the economy life. The first appeal is: Please save. The second thing is, let us save foreign currency expenses, because we must not empty the cash box. So we will not travel abroad for 6 months. I am terribly sorry about this. I would like people to travel year-round. We must buy Israeli-made goods. We must work harder in the factories, facilitate the structural alteration as much as possible, without unemployment. Divide what there is, and then, I have no doubts that we can get out and on our way. Our problems are not simply economic problems. Our problems are political. We

are the only democracy in the world which spends 25 percent of its GNP on security. If it were not for this, we would not have problems. That is our fate. We are not the United States and we are not Sweden, we are the Jewish nation which has to defend itself. It costs a great deal. Our generation has to make an effort and what we do willingly will be better, more effective, and more immediate.

[Raviv] Mr Peres, do you think that an appeal to the citizens to help the government...

[Peres, interrupting] To help the country.

[Raviv] To help the country. Do you think an appeal can replace an economic policy and economic leadership — courageous and unambiguous — by the government?

[Peres] Heaven forbid. I say it helps, I am not suggesting it replace it. The government will decide what it has to decide in both directions. In policy, that is, coping with the deterioration, and in planning, that is, in strengthening ourselves in order to take off in the future.

[Ronen] Mr Prime Minister, we do not have much time left, but it seems to me that we cannot ignore one important matter, the release of the prisoners, which Kissinger called an unbelievable move by the Government of Israel, a surrender to blackmail and, at the same time, the possibility of surrender to blackmail which some people may call a tacit agreement between you and Yitzhaq Shamir to pardon the underground prisoners after sentences have been passed.

[peres] Let us not put the two things together. There are two affairs, each one...

[Ronen, interrupting] Just to save time.

[Peres] As for the first matter, when this government was established, the negotiations over the prisoner release had already begun and that agreement to permit some of them to stay in Israel and release murderers and so on was in existence. I am not criticizing. When there are three of our prisoners... [Peres changes thought] It is true, three is not many, but each one is a world to himself, according to the Jewish tradition, and there was no other way to save them. It was dangerous to leave them in the organization's hands. We made a difficult decision and I do not want to make light of the difficulties of that decision. Now, as for the matter of the underground prisoners, the main problem today is the supremacy of law — the division of authority — that ministers should not be judges, that judges should not meddle in politics, and that neither of them should replace the president. It is my duty as prime minister to see to it that the legal authority is honored, that the supremacy of the law is honored, and that the division of authority is honored. Therefore, I also wanted an explanation from the attorney general, although I more or less knew in advance what he would say. The attorney general said: A delay in the procedures is only in the hands of the attorney general and that is how it will be. It is my job to insist on this and I will insist on it. Amnesty is in the hands of the president, with a binding or helping signature by the minister of justice, and this is how it will be. Each and every prisoner in Israel has the right

to ask for an individual amnesty. When this is requested, the president, in accordance with his authority, and the justice minister, in accordance with his authority, will decide. However, the government will not discuss this issue, there will be no intervention of politics in the legal field.

[Raviv] I would like to conclude by asking for your answer now to our first questions. We are living in an atmosphere of polarization, an atmosphere in which Kahaneism is gaining momentum in the Israeli street and it seems that the rule of law on what is happening in Judea and Samaria is being undermined. Are you not afraid that some possible political discussion on the future of Judea and Samaria on such a sensitive matter, which has prompted such extremist statements, could not even perhaps lead to a collapse of systems that were considered to be sacred, perhaps even to go to the point of, heaven forbid, civil war?

[Peres] I do not see any move that could lead to the agreement of 100 percent of the residents to 100 percent of what we do, but I do see a situation in which the two main parties in Israel could agree on one thing and could agree on another thing. The thing that has been agreed on is negotiations with Jordanians and Palestinians without preconditions, and also without presenting Camp David as a precondition. The second thing, in the first stage, is that we will propose, as I said, autonomy as an initial solution, because autonomy is an interim solution. I am very disturbed, as you are, by the matter of polarization. What is the solution? I say that the solution is to guard the nation's unity, to also guard unified frameworks and, from this aspect, I think the national unity government, with all its problems, is contributing to the nation's unity, and I am in favor of unity between religious and secular people. I am in favor of unity between the different groups of immigrants. I am not saying that anyone will change his opinion. This is a contribution of prime importance, in a situation of polarization. The second thing, of course, is education. Both style, discussion, and tone are educational, and I will do my best so that all of us go as far as possible in a really positive direction, and together.

[Raviv] Mr Prime Minister, thank you for having been kind enough to participate in the "Moqed" program here. Yoram Ronen, thank you, too.

Peres, Arens Respond to Shultz' Message

Reply Drafted

TA060608 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0518 GMT
6 Jun 85

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Acting Foreign Minister Moshe Arens yesterday drafted most of the clauses of the reply to Secretary of State George Shultz. The letter is pending, since it requires the agreement of Foreign Minister Shamir, who is currently in Europe. Our correspondent says it is still not clear who will sign the letter. The Israeli letter does not directly address the matter of the participation of PNC members in the talks, and it takes issue with a preliminary meeting between the Americans and the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. Our political correspondent 'Oz Frankel has the details which can be divulged at this stage:

The appropriate headline for the Israeli letter: The United States and Israel agree on the goal, which is bringing the sides to direct negotiations, but they are divided on their tactics. This especially holds true concerning the issue of the preliminary meeting between Murphy and the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. We must emphasize that the letter is careful not to deviate from the borders of consensus. In order to preserve the peace at home, Jerusalem prefers not to directly address the issue of PNC members' participation in the peace delegation. George Shultz did not touch on this issue in his letter, and therefore the national unity government is not required to explicitly respond to this. In the letter, Jerusalem announces its sincere desire to hold peace negotiations with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, emphasizing the preference for direct negotiations, as the only way to advance the peace process. The letter states that a preliminary meeting between the United States and the Arab delegation delegation has all the disadvantages of indirect negotiations. The letter contains three negative replies: Israel completely rejects the PLO's participation; it rejects an international peace conference; and it also rejects the sale of weapons to whomever is in a state of confrontation with Israel. This clearly hints at the weapons deal negotiated between Washington and Amman.

Contrary to the secretary of state's letter, the Israeli letter refers to the Camp David accords, not as a condition for negotiations — as was suggested by Shamir — but rather as a tool to define the position to be presented by Israel in the negotiations. Peres and Arens concluded most of the clauses in the letter and the final draft will be presented for the approval of Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir — currently in Europe — at the insistence of the Foreign Ministry. It is still not clear who will sign the letter on Israel's behalf.

The Israeli letter has only limited importance. Israel has in fact already reacted both publicly and privately. Peres, Rabin, and Shamir reacted, each according to his inclinations, and their reactions were undoubtedly carefully registered in Washington. The Israeli letter emphasizes the need for coordinating Washington's and Jerusalem's positions, and points at the fruits the cooperation has borne to date.

It seems that despite the Israeli reservations, the U.S. Administration is determined in its decision to meet the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, and to do so as soon as possible.

Reply Sent

TA060814 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0800 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Last night the prime minister sent George Shultz a reply to his message, in which he expresses opposition to the preliminary meeting between a U.S. delegation and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. The reply also expresses opposition to the involvement of the PLO in the peace process and to the convening of an international conference on the Middle East. Another issue mentioned by Shim'on Peres is Israel's opposition to the sale of U.S. weapons to Jordan. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer emphasizes that the letter conveys the view held by Acting Foreign Minister Moshe Arens, who had asked that Israel's positions be presented to the United States unequivocally.

Shamir Notes Occasional Secret Contacts With Jordan

TA051907 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has revealed that Israeli and Jordanian representatives occasionally hold secret meetings. He did not elaborate, but merely said that no breakthrough has been made in those contacts. The foreign minister emphasized that progress would be made only if the Jordanian king begins to negotiate directly with Israel. However, Husayn is putting obstacles on the path to peace through his call to hold an international conference with the participation of the Soviet Union and the PLO.

Rabin Comments on U.S. Position, Lebanon**Rejects PNC Participation**

TA051010 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew
5 Jun 85 pp 1,2

[Report by U.S. correspondent Ze'ev Blitzer]

[Excerpt] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin, who met Israeli correspondents in Washington, expressed his concern regarding two positions expressed by the Americans in the last few days:

— The willingness on the part of the United States to meet with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation without a prior commitment that such a step would lead to direct talks between Israel and the Arabs. Rabin said that without such a commitment, such a dialogue is contrary to the peace process.

— The willingness to hold talks under an international "umbrella." Rabin utterly rejected this idea. The Americans believe they will extract a clear commitment from Husayn to enter direct negotiations with Israel. Rabin and other Israeli officials claim, however, that there is no clear indication that this is the case.

The administration yesterday expressed to Rabin its continued stand against giving the Soviets an equal role in the peace process, but they have not completely rejected an international framework for direct negotiations.

Israel and the United States are divided in their opinions regarding the exact definition of acceptable Palestinian representatives who are not PLO members. The administration is willing to accept several "independent" PNC members, whereas Israel opposes this.

Rabin, who was pressured to clarify Israel's position regarding this sensitive issue, said Israel is willing to open direct negotiations with Jordan, in which several Palestinian representatives will also participate. These Palestinians, however, must come from among the leadership in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, "Rather than the three Palestinian-American professors who are in the United States."

When asked to react to reports published yesterday concerning Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' agreement to the participation of

several PNC members, Rabin said: "To the best of my knowledge, Israel's basic stand rejects negotiations with any member of the PLO." Rabin said he concurs with 'Arafat that members of the PNC are connected with the PLO.

U.S. officials yesterday said they are aware of Israel's concern regarding several issues, as raised by Rabin. They said that they have tried to reach a basic understanding with Israel regarding these issues.

Rabin rejected any signs of moderation in the PLO. He insisted that 'Arafat and his supporters have only changed their tactics, and not their overall strategy regarding the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. He said the PLO is seeking to receive U.S. legitimacy through tactical changes in its plan.

Reiterates Policy in Lebanon

TA060435 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0405 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Interview with Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin by Shalom Qital over the telephone from the United States — recorded]

[Text][Qital] Today marks 3 years since the beginning of the war in Lebanon, as the IDF is slowly withdrawing from the area. We asked Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin what he has to say on this occasion:

[Rabin] On the 3d anniversary of the war in Lebanon, we can say that the threat of terrorism from Lebanon against Israeli targets has not been overcome. The policy has therefore changed: The government will stand by its commitments, meaning that it will conduct a policy based on three main points: 1) The redeployment of the IDF along the international border in order to defend our border and settlements from Israeli territory, even when this means offensive activity. 2) The maintenance of a security zone adjacent to our border, based upon local Lebanese forces backed by the IDF. This means that we will maintain liaison with these units, train them, help arm them, and, if need be, come to their assistance. Generally speaking, our aim is not to leave permanent IDF units even in the security zone. 3) The preservation of freedom of action for the IDF to hit any target serving the terrorists, before, during, and after a terrorist attack inside Israeli territory.

Commander Or Announces Evacuation 'Ended'

TA060736 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0730 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Major General Ori Or, commander of the IDF Northern Command, says the IDF has ended the evacuation of Lebanon. He notes that the IDF remains in certain places in the security strip, but only in the capacity of backup forces to the army of southern Lebanon. Maj Gen Or says the withdrawal process from Lebanon was quick and efficient. He made these remarks to the bulletin QOL HA'EMEQ which appears in northern Israel.

Our correspondent Hayim Hecht notes that Maj Gen Or told the residents of northern Israel that even if a katyusha rocket falls

in the north, it is important that this not be used to launch a political debate. He also told the northern residents that they alone must take care of the shelters in the north. To repeat, in the interview Maj Gen Or says the IDF has ended the evacuation of Lebanon.

Major General Baraq Examines Syrian Moves in Lebanon

Forces 'Thinned' in Al-Biq'a

TA051029 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1000 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Major General Ehud Baraq, chief of the IDF intelligence branch, says the Syrian Army is completing its lesson-drawing process following the Lebanon war. He made this statement in a meeting with Arab affairs correspondents on the occasion of Intelligence Branch Day.

He also said conditions had been created to allow for the deepening of the Syrian military presence in Lebanon, even though Syria is not enthusiastic about this possibility. He divulged that the Syrians have recently thinned out their forces in the northern Al-Biq'a, and have also transferred forces from the vicinity of Tripoli into Syria.

Increase in Military Hardware

TA051125 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1100 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Major General Ehud Baraq, chief of the IDF intelligence branch, has said that Syria has recently been equipped with the new and very precise SS-21 missiles and intends to use them to attack military targets in northern and central Israel. Syria has also received SA-5 missiles which are capable of hitting aircraft at very high altitudes even over the center of Israel.

Our correspondent Aharon Barne'a reports that Gen Baraq noted that Damascus has been making efforts to build up an air combat force that will be able to launch large-scale missions deep inside Israel, although it is also aware of the fact that it will suffer many casualties. That force is based primarily on Sukhoy-22, MI-4, and MIG-23 aircraft. The chief of the intelligence branch was speaking at a meeting of Arab affairs correspondents on the occasion of Intelligence Branch Day.

Baraq believes Syria might expand its military presence in Lebanon, although it is not too eager to do that. Gen Baraq believes that King Husayn does not believe he could extract anything substantial from Israel as part of a political process, but he is nevertheless striving to obtain political gains in other spheres.

Foreign Ministry Official on Tabah Arbitration

TA051812 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1800 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] A senior Foreign Ministry official in Jerusalem has said that Israel is inclined to agree to arbitration on Tabah if Egypt returns its ambassador to Tel Aviv.

Israeli-Egyptian Liaison Committee Meets in Rafah

TA060846 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew
6 Jun 85 p 2

[Report by political correspondent 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Text] The Israeli-Egyptian liaison committee met yesterday for the first time since the talks between the teams from the two countries began in Cairo. The meeting took place in Rafah, and the participants discussed a number of issues whose transfer to the liaison committee for further debate was decided on during the talks in Cairo.

The main subjects discussed were a final solution for the transfer of 500 refugees from the Canada camp in Rafah to the Gaza Strip, the search for the missing-in-action from the Yom Kippur war, and the erection of memorials in the Sinai. The talks will continue until practical conclusions on all the issues can be presented.

FRG Economic Minister Concludes Visit 5 Jun

TA050951 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
5 Jun 85 p 3

[Report by Roy Isacowitz]

[Text] Israel and West Germany intend widening their joint technical assistance to the third world, according to German Economic Cooperation Minister Jurgen Warnke, who left Israel yesterday after a week-long visit.

The two countries operate several projects in Africa and Asia. The projects, which depend largely on German financing and Israeli know-how, include agriculture, vocational training and scientific research.

Warnke said that he and his Israeli hosts had traded "hundreds of ideas" for expanding cooperation in economic assistance. The two sides are to meet again in September to begin translating the ideas into projects, he said. He declined to divulge details of the planned projects.

Development projects will not be limited to countries with which Israel has diplomatic relations, Warnke said. "Diplomatic ties have in no way been a prerequisite in Israel's forming close links. We will not be more formalistic than Israel," he said.

During his visit, Warnke met with Prime Minister Peres and other ministers and visited agricultural and research institutes.

Commentaries View Reaction to Shultz' Message

TA051003 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0800 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Review of midday press editorials]

[Text] *YEDI'OT AHARONOT* writes that three voices are currently emanating from the Cabinet: One is the voice of Yitzhaq Shamir, who is in London and is suggesting that Shultz' message be rejected; another is that of Yitzhaq Rabin, who is in Washington and is worried and pessimistic because any talk of an international umbrella for a Middle East conference immediately brings to his mind the image of Neville Chamberlain; and the third belongs to Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, who is in Jerusalem and who, as usual, generates optimism in expressing

readiness to meet with any Palestinian without probing his thoughts. This indicates not only disharmony in the political high places, but also points to a degree of rashness and superficiality on the part of people who are expected to devote a lot of thought to their reactions and to demonstrate a large decree of restraint before they shoot their declarations from the hip.

MAR'ARIV also wonders whether the prime minister has not been hasty in rushing to provide an answer to Shultz' message. How can one respond to an initiative whose specifics are vague and confused? What is Israel asked to decide on: an international conference or direct negotiations? Could we not wait at least until we obtain clarifications, and only then commit ourselves one way or the other?

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Interviewed on Nuclear Arms, Terrorism
OW031535 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese
 1218 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Report on interview with Mu'ammar Al-Qadhdhafi in Tripoli by NHK newscaster Taro Kimura in NHK studio via satellite relay — recorded; passages within quotation marks conducted in English with Japanese subtitles]

[Text][Kimura] "Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, thank you very much for joining our program in such early morning over there and during the time of holy Ramadan. Colonel, we believe you are a world leader, but why could that world leader accept a terrorist like Kozo Okamoto in your country?"

[Al-Qadhdhafi] "Okay, thank you very much for this interview and for the words that you said. Anyhow, I have no more information about this person, Kozo."

[Kimura] "Americans blame you as a guardian of terrorists. I mean, are you a guardian of terrorists?"

[Al-Qadhdhafi, laughing] "Of course, not. I support the fight for the freedom and just cause in the world. And America, of course, is against freedom, against the freedom of all the people in the world because America is an imperialist power who wants to dominate all the world. And I oppose this imperialist policy in the world and support the struggle of all the fighters of the freedom in the world. Therefore, America and Zionism created this propaganda against me because I support the Palestinian people to struggle to restore his homeland, Palestine, and to oppose the imperialists' policy in the world of the United States of America. Therefore, America and Zionism — both of them — created this black propaganda against me. I am against terrorism at all."

[Kimura] "We received a report that Israel already possessed a nuclear weapon. And what do you think the Arab countries should do to counter this?"

[Al-Qadhdhafi] "Now the situation is very serious because Israelis, our enemies, now obtained this nuclear weapon and it is against us, of course. Now we have the right to do so. But Libya, a small country, cannot manufacture this nuclear weapon. But I spoke about and speak about all the Arab countries to do together to face this situation. And we are very sorry to be obliged to speak about this serious thing. We want to avoid any war and to avoid any manufacturing these nuclear weapons."

[Kimura] "Will you obtain one if it is obtainable?"

[Al-Qadhdhafi] "It is difficult for Libya to obtain nuclear weapons, and it is not our policy to do so. We are against nuclear weapons in the world and we call to destroy all the nuclear bombs in the world. But to use this nuclear energy in (?peaceful) purpose. [Sentence as heard] [Japanese subtitles render this sentence as: "But to use them against Israel may be a different story."]

[Kimura] "But there is another war going on in your part of the world, and I understand you are visiting Iraq very soon. But also you have supported Iran until now. Have you changed your policy, or which do you support — Iran or Iraq — at the time?"

[Al-Qadhdhafi] "First of all, my analysis of this war is: meaningless. It has no meaning in fact, and we are very, very sorry to see these two neighbor countries involved in this meaningless war. We did our best to stop this war but we failed. Anyhow, we support revolution and we can't fight against revolution. We believe the revolution in Iran has liberated this area from the influence of the United States of America, and Iran now is on the side of the Arab cause and against imperialism and against Zionism. Of course, we have to support this revolution. It is out of the situation of the war between these two countries that I can't say about this."

[Kimura] "There is a report that you have supplied Iran with the Scud missile which is falling over Baghdad. Is it correct?"

[Al-Qadhdhafi] "No, it is not true at all."

[Kimura] "It is..."

[Al-Qadhdhafi, interrupting] "No one has any evidence. No, it is not true at all and no one in the world has any evidence."

[Kimura] "I see."

[Kimura] To give a little supplementary explanation, in the portion dealing with exconvict Okamoto, I asked Al-Qadhdhafi, a little persistently, why he had accepted Okamoto in Libya. He replied: I accepted him because he is a hero to Palestine."

I then asked him: If he commits another terrorist act for the cause of Palestine, will you approve of it? He replied: It is not a matter for me to approve or anything like that. It is a Palestinian question."

Liaison Bureau Sends Arab League Message on Egypt
NC060607 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
 0500 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] The People's Committee of the Popular Bureau for Foreign Liaison sent a message today to the Arab League secretary general referring to the Egyptian Government's blatant and repeated threats against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and its aggressive provocations, in collaboration with the U.S. Administration, against the Libyan Arab people.

The committee said that these aggressive actions by the Egyptian Government against the Jamahiriya never cease, and have now reached the extent of permitting the Zionist enemy forces a direct presence on Libya's border, as a result of Egypt's military cooperation with the Zionists.

The People's Committee of the Popular Bureau for Foreign Liaison added that, within the context of its aggressive intentions, the Egyptian Government has recently intensified its defamatory media campaigns against the Jamahiriya as a prelude to an

aggressive action against it. In an attempt to draw the United States into participation in this aggression, the Egyptian Government fabricated the so-called Libyan-Syrian-Palestinian plot to destroy the U.S. Embassy in Cairo. The committee said that the Jamahiriyah has warned from the outset that Egypt, within the framework of the Camp David agreements, has become the ally of the Zionist entity and U.S. imperialism. The Egyptian regime's aggressive intentions toward any who oppose the imperialist-Zionist plots in the region have been made evident once again. The People's Committee of the Popular Bureau for Foreign Liaison warns of the gravity of this provocative action, and demands that its message be circulated among the foreign ministers of Arab League member-states.

Amal Gangs Play Role in U.S.-Israeli Plot

*LD052003 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland
in Arabic 1715 GMT 5 Jun 85*

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] Palestine's cause now faces a major plot. The parties to it have decided to use Amal's gangs and those collaborating with them [words indistinct] following the trip by U.S. Secretary of State Shultz to the region. Shultz approved the plot and assigned roles to its parties and then he left. After he was gone the plot began. In the same way that the 1982 visit by Haig, the former U.S. secretary of state, resulted in the Zionist storming of Lebanon and the strategic alliance between the Zionist entity and the United States, Shultz' 1985 visit resulted in the complex plot targeted at erasing the Palestinian existence and erasing the Palestinian rifle from Lebanon. All indications point out and confirm that what the gangs of the Amal movement and those collaborating with it are doing is just for America and the Zionists and for no one else.

They, along with the Arab traitors, got into gear when they saw that the road to Palestine had its doors opened from Lebanese territory. At this point they were determined to deal their blow and, with the dagger of Amal gangs and their collaborators, their venomous stab in the back to the Palestinian revolution. All indications confirm that the plotting enemies have decided to play the Amal gangs' card and, through its hand, to direct the venomous stab in the back of Palestine and the Arab nation. It is clear to and confirmed for us now that what is going on with the Amal gangs turning against the Palestinian camps is an attempt to halt the collapse in the Zionist enemy's position, to strike the Palestinian revolution as it advances in the wake of the retreating Zionist aggression, and to abort the omens that have begun to appear showing the possibility of carrying out the slogan "From the South to the South" — that is, from southern Lebanon to southern occupied Palestine.

JANA Notes 18th Anniversary of 'Zionist Aggression'

LD051809 Tripoli JANA in English 1738 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Tripoli, Ramadan 17, June 5, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Today, the fifth of June, marks the 18th anniversary of the Zionist aggression on the Arab nation. This foe which

is supported by the U.S. imperialism on that day occupied more Arab territories.

This painful memory passes and the Arab nation is worse off than before the aggression. Many treacherous Arab regimes have fully surrendered to: The enemy, the Egyptian regime and the Jordanian regime. Between 1967 and 1985, the Arab homeland witnessed negative developments amongst which was the signing of the David's stable accords between the Egyptian regime and the Zionist enemy which led to the normalisation of their relations. This is considered as relinquishing of the rights, honour and dignity of the Arab nation by defeatist rulers recruited by the U.S. imperialism as its agents in the Arab region. This is apart from the Zionist invasion of Lebanon and the massacres committed by the terrorist, racist Zionists against the innocent Arab citizens in occupied Palestine and Lebanon.

These days, Amal gangs with the backing of the sixth and eighth brigades of the Lebanese Army continue the massacres which the Zionist terrorists have launched against the Palestinian camps in Lebanon. The continued deterioration, breaking and dispersing of the Arab situation in this manner will enable the imperialist backed Zionist enemy to go ahead with implementing its expansionist schemes on the account of the Arab nation. It will make the Zionist train of death swallow the Arab countries one after the other. This situation emphasizes that the popular revolution is the right solution to eliminate the surrenderous path and confront the attempts of head burying in the sand the Arab nation is experiencing.

SUDAN

Siwar al-Dhahab Receives Memo on Tribal Clashes

JN051840 Khartoum SUNA in English 1740 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Khartoum, June 5 (SUNA) — Sons of Al-Masiriyah tribe in the national capital have today submitted a memorandum to the Transitional Military Council chairman, Gen. Siwar al-Dhahab on clashes that occurred on March 14 and April 29 in the Nyan and Bantiu areas between the Al-Masiriyah and Dinka tribes. The memorandum was submitted by a delegation led by Dr. 'Ali Zayid Buraymah, representing the General Union of Al-Masiriyah sons. Dr. Buraymah said in a press statement that the two events resulted from repeated clashes between the two tribes in the region, indicating that utilization of fire arms for the first time by the Dinka tribe had led to the killing of 50 people and loss of 6,150 head of cattle on the Al-Masiriyah side.

On the other hand, Dr. Buraymah asked for real presence of the state in the region to help restore security for citizens.

Samuel Aru Cites Al-Qadhdhafi on Ending SPLA Support

*GF041536 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic
4 Jun 85 p 1*

["Exclusive" report from Cairo]

[Text] Samuel Aru Bol, Sudanese deputy prime minister and minister of irrigation and manpower, said during his visit to Cairo

that Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi told Lieutenant General Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council, that he had returned to Sudan all the Sudanese political exiles and that none of them remained in Libya. He added that Al-Qadhdhafi told Siwar al-Dhahab about the secret caches of Libyan arms in Khartoum.

The Sudanese deputy prime minister and minister of irrigation and waterpower said: The Sudanese Government actually found some of these caches and emptied them. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi told us that he completely ended any support to the Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) in the south and instead he had sent a convoy of trucks laden with foodstuffs to the drought victims. The convoy actually departed the Libyan base of Al-Kafrah.

Asked whether the Sudanese Government has doubts about Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, the Sudanese deputy prime minister and minister of irrigation and waterpower said: I do not see any reason for that. We are in a position which does not allow us to quarrel with our neighbors. There is no reason why Egypt should cast doubts on Sudanese-Libyan relations because we do not put Libya in Egypt's place or consider Libya an alternative for Egypt.

About the integration agreement which Numayri had concluded, the Sudanese official said: The 1982 charter, which provides for political and economic integration between Egypt and Sudan is suspended temporarily and parts of this integration are suspect. However, the joint defense agreement between Egypt and Sudan still stands and is still valid.

Representative To Attend Arab League Meeting

JN051433 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1417 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Khartoum, 5 Jun (SUNA) — Sudan will participate in the urgent Arab League Council meeting scheduled to be held at the permanent representatives level at the Arab League headquarters in Tunis the day after tomorrow, Friday. SUNA has added that the meeting will discuss the situation in the Palestinian camps in Lebanon, and the siege being imposed on them by the Amal movement and the Lebanese Army. The Foreign Ministry has issued a statement expressing Sudan's regret over the fighting, calling for its immediate termination, and appealing to the fraternal and friendly countries to intervene.

Conference on Islamic Shari'a Begins 5 Jun

JN051505 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1427 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Khartoum, 5 Jun (SUNA) — The first session of the ulamas conference in defense of the Islamic Shari'a was held here today under Shaykh 'Awadhalla Salih. The speakers pointed to the voices that encroached on the Islamic Shari'a, voices that are not based on logic or evidence. The speakers called for confronting these voices with reason and logic.

The speakers urged the Sudanese people to call for the judgment of God's Shari'a, and to raise their voices in order to repulse the tendentious onslaughts on God's Shari'a.

Dr 'Ali Ahmad Muhammad Babakir noted that there is a mistake in the Muslims' concept of the Shari'a. They only link it to legal punishment. He explained that the enemies exploit this mistaken understanding.

Dr Babakir asserted that the Islamic Shari'a is an integral system that governs society through justice, compassion, interests, and raising individuals' standards. He said that Islamic legal punishments are guards for achieving these objectives.

Cabinet Suspends Discussion of Constitution

JN051040 Khartoum SUNA in English 1015 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Khartoum, June 5 (SUNA) — The Council of Ministers has suspended discussion on the draft constitution for further consideration in a plenary meeting this morning with the political parties and professional trade unions alliance, it was announced late Tuesday.

The council had delegated Prime Minister al-Jazuli Da'Allah and the ministers of defence and construction to represent the council at the meeting.

TMC's Political Committee Meets With Trade Alliance

JN051808 Khartoum SUNA in English 1725 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Khartoum, June 5 (SUNA) — Transitional Military Council (TMC) member and chairman of the council's Political Committee General (F.Lt.) Muhammad Mirghani explained that the reason behind the formation of the committee is the consultation with all people's sects in the coming period to exert efforts, unify views on different problems, and opening of channels of dialogue between the Transitional Military Council and all people's sects to reach solutions satisfactory to all.

This came in the first meeting the committee held today with the National Alliance of Unions, where the draft constitution for the transitional period, the southern question and the liquidation of defunct regime of May were discussed.

At the end of the meeting, it was decided that the committee shall transmit the discussions to the TMC and convey its view to the National Alliance in the coming meeting.

Committee Investigating Falashas Resumes Work

JN051826 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1745 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Khartoum, 5 Jun (SUNA) — The committee investigating the case of the Falashas continued its interrogation today. The committee interrogated Hasan Bashir, official in charge of civil aviation and tourism. This came in a statement by a responsible source at the committee. He said that the committee reinterrogated Al-Fatih Muhammad Ahmad 'Urwah. Today's investigation session lasted about 5 hours.

The source added that the investigation into the case is about to end. The process of gathering information, classifying it, and compiling indictments has entered the final stage.

SPLA Radio: Further Details on 2 Jun Military Actions
*EA051526 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's
 Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 5 Jun 85*

[Text] More details of operations by SPLA's Cobra Battalion on 2 June 1985 in Bor town have reached Radio SPLA. The enemy suffered the following casualties: 3 officers killed, 28 soldiers killed, and 52 wounded. The following were destroyed: Two tanks, one land rover, two 82mm mortars and two (Gronov) general-purpose machineguns. It is to be recalled that Cobra Battalion had attacked in two directions, one at Bor Airport about 3 km from Bor town and the other a guerrilla ambush near (Chuen Atem Bagny) between the town and the airport, about 2 km from the town.

The official SPLA-SPLM [Sudanese People's Liberation Movement] spokesman, commenting on these attacks, said that the gang of generals of Khartoum who by usurping the people's power on 6 April 1985 and subsequently refusing to hand over power to the people are directly and solely responsible and accountable for the continuation of the war and these unnecessary deaths. What use are the generals to the Sudan? Their uncalled-for continuation in power can only prolong the suffering of the people, the official spokesman added.

TUNISIA

Mzali Speaks on Economic Problems, Labor Relations
*LD051951 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
 1600 GMT 5 Jun 85*

[Speech by Mohamed Mzali, Tunisian prime minister and minister of the interior, at the opening of the 3d Sfax International Trade Fair on 4 June 85 — recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful and compassionate

Brothers and sisters: Let me first express the pleasure of myself and my colleagues at the success of this fair which I had the honor of inaugurating only 1 hour ago: the Sfax International Trade Fair.

For reasons too numerous to explain, particularly the repercussions of the world trade crisis and its negative impact on the Third World countries which has created difficulties in their balance of payments, export has become the cornerstone of our economic policy. Either we produce, capture markets, succeed in the face of intense and ruthless competition, develop our economy, increase our hard currency income, and create new job opportunities or, God forbid, remain within the ranks of those countries with weak economies whose peoples suffer from subservience, which detracts from their dignity; sooner or later this would threaten our political freedom.

Exporting has become our main preoccupation. As I said a few weeks ago when I received a large delegation of young Tunisian exporters I am happy to see the emergence of a new generation of young exporters. I am happy to affirm again that in accordance with the wishes of the grand combatant, the government has adopted a number of legal and administrative measures and

financial incentives and will adopt still more in the future, to encourage and motivate new young exporters.

I want everyone to hear what I say and understand the motives behind it. Like other Third World countries and indeed like the other countries of the rich industrialized world, our country must survive and protect its economy by increasing production and productivity and improving purchasing power. All this can be achieved by one way only — improving productivity and production. [Applause]

Let it be clear to anyone with eyes to see and anyone who listens to what others say and acts on the best of what is said: We have no objection to wage increases. But we say that this increase cannot and will not in future be secured except by increased production and the creation of new profits. [Applause] These profits can be secured by cutting costs, by economizing, and by eliminating waste in all fields of production.

Production can be positively quantitatively and numerically measured. Likewise, we do not need any scientific or other books to teach us how precisely to achieve it. We called and continue to call for a positive dialogue based on trust between all parties involved in production in every plant and in every sector, be it the textile sector, the phosphate sector, the chemical sector, the mining sector, or the transport sector.

In the advanced countries, in France, Britain, Belgium, the Scandinavian countries, Germany, and Italy, the trade unions only care now for preserving job opportunities. They may resort to strikes but only when establishments decide to cut down the number of workers to insure the establishments' ability to survive in the face of the violent storms of the world crisis which nobody can control or check, as is happening daily in the advanced countries. Let us take the example of the French car industry and precisely the Renault car company. In 1985, the board of directors of this company decided to lay off 25,000 workers and close one plant. This caused indignation. I say indignation and not a strike. This indignation was because workers now try hard to preserve their jobs. The indignation now is over lay offs. But we have not advocated this nor will we ever advocate such a thing. We preserve our job opportunities. So let us devote all our time and efforts to creating new job opportunities and new sources of subsistence. [Applause]

The British miners' strike, brothers and sisters, and I say this just to remind all and so that the Tunisian worker may become aware of the facts — that strike was not for wage improvement. It was staged because the establishment they work for decided to lay off thousands of miners. So the miners declared a strike which lasted for 1 whole year. But they achieved nothing. The courts seized the funds of the trade unionists because they harmed the country's economy and harmed some workers who went too far in their actions without considering the consequences. This is what has happened in Britain and France, these strong and rich countries, let alone the Third World countries, which are facing ruthless competition from these rich countries.

We did not say that workers must be laid off. On the contrary, we said that job opportunities must be increased. We said and we continue to say that wages should be improved, and conditions

must be improved — everything must be improved. But we say also that all those involved in every sector should sit down and consider where from they should secure money.

If we have ethics and if we care for our economy, our companies, and for Tunisia's sublime interest, then the workers, foremen, engineers, and executives should meet together and isolate the parasites who enjoy the benefits and then curse those who provide them. We do not say that profits should go only to the capitalists who contribute the money. You must decide how much of the profits should go to the workers, to the engineers, and to the executive and administrative staff. You must decide how much should be allocated for new equipment. You must decide how much subsidy should be given the widows of those who die at work and those who become disabled. You must decide on all these matters. But our position must be clear.

By the Bourguiba upbringing, its asset of struggle, Socialist Destourian Party, and by its pan-Arab outlook, Tunisia can, as it succeeded in realizing independence, succeed in safeguarding the national economy and in reaching the shores of safety amid the present hurricanes which have hit the world countries both rich and poor.

When the storm subsides, we will find that we have not destroyed the future of our children, left them drowned in debts, or left them a bad heritage. Then they will bless us and say that we have worked hard and have been brave. Just as we today bless the martyrs and recognize Bourguiba's leadership of the struggle, the future generations must show appreciation for the present generation which worked to protect Tunisia, safeguard it, and keep it honorable and not subservient. This is our position.

CHAD

Habre Statement Marks Anniversary of Liberation

AB052246 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1650 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Kinshasa, 5 Jun (AZAP) — On Friday the Republic of Chad will mark the third anniversary of its liberation, its unity and its martyrs. The day will coincide with activities marking the 11 August National Day.

To celebrate this great event, the Chadian Embassy in Zaire has given AZAP a release containing the following statement from Chadian President Hissein Habre:

"Seven June represents for the Chadian people a great symbol, a symbol of liberation, unity, peace as well as the symbol of the dignity of the Chadian people. It also represents the symbol of the necessary self-determination of the Chadian people and by the Chadian people. We have witnessed Chad experiencing many events: foreign invasion, bitter civil war, division of the Chadian people, and the destruction of the economy and of the Chadian state."

"Therefore, 7 June represents for the Chadian people, once again, the symbol of their liberation by their own accord, free from external interference. This proves that the determined Chadian people can free themselves and can shape their own future. I think 7 June is a date which represents a deep (?commitment) for the Chadian people. If they are united and conscious of their destiny, they can make many great achievements. That is briefly the significance of this historic date of 7 June."

Relations of cooperation and friendship between Chad and Zaire have always been excellent. These relations have been strengthened since 7 June 1982 when the government of the Third Republic, headed by Hissein Habre, came to power and thanks to Zaire's African orientation which coincides with the aspirations of the Chadian people and their president.

It will be recalled that when others looked on passively while Libya invaded Chad, Zaire, always true to itself, on 3 July 1983, dispatched its soldiers to Chad to fight side by side with the Chadian people who were being attacked. Zaire thus put into demonstration the following adage:

"One can only know one's true friends when one is in trouble."

As a sign of cooperation, three battalions of Chadian commando groups received training at Kota-Koli while their civilian counterparts pursued their studies in various Zairian schools and universities. Also, Field Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, the MPR founding chairman and president of Zaire, and his brother President Hissein Habre of Chad share the same view on various international issues ranging from the Namibian issue and the Palestinian question to apartheid in South Africa.

Cotton production and animal husbandry represent Chad's principal export products. This country is one of Africa's leading producers of cotton. Chadian livestock are also among the most important in black Africa. As far as mineral resources are

concerned, natron is the only mineral currently being exploited and marketed, but Chad has important oil deposits as well as other minerals which are still not yet tapped because of the war which expansionist Libya has imposed on it.

As a peace- and justice-loving country, Chad, since its independence, has adopted a line of conduct which advocates the respect for the principles of the charter of the OAU, the United Nations, and the Nonaligned Movement. To this effect, it encourages international cooperation based on mutual respect and reciprocity.

First Army Faction Dissociates Itself From GUNT

AB052126 Paris AFP in French 1447 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Lagos, 5 Jun (AFP) — The First Army of Frolinat wants to dissociate itself from the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT], "which has failed in its mission," Mahamat Abba Said, president of the 1st Army and former GUNT interior minister, said in Lagos today.

In an interview in Lagos with AFP, he also denounced the "unilateral formation" of the National Liberation Council (CNL) — created by several GUNT factions in August 1984 — and pointed out that his movement took the initiative to bring together all the factions of the coalition in order to end the crisis within GUNT. "All the factions responded favorably to this initiative with the exception of the president of the People's Armed Forces" (Goukouni Oueddei, president of GUNT), Abba Said added. The former minister therefore decided that "anything done in the name of GUNT is not binding on the 1st Army" which will continue the struggle "to achieve the revolutionary ideals and preserve Frolinat's line." The former minister also said that Hissein Habre, the Chadian head of state, "does not control anything in Chad," while Goukouni Oueddei is "Libya's slave," completely isolated. It is therefore necessary to "continue the armed struggle within the framework of Frolinat," he added.

Abba Said once again expressed his willingness to participate in new roundtable conferences on Chad on the basis of the Lagos accord, but remarked that up until now, "arrangements made, instead of leading to practical solutions to the Chadian conflict, have rather led to compromising situations," and that Frolinat, "which is conducting a revolutionary war of liberation, is not in search of a compromise."

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

President Obiang Nguema Begins Visit to France

For Paris coverage of the visit to France by President Teodoro Obiang Nguema, including his meeting with French President Francois Mitterand, see the France section of the 6 June Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

GABON

Zairian Foreign Minister Continues Visit*AB051758 Libreville Africa No 1 in French**0630 GMT 5 Jun 85*

[Text] The proposal to set up a league of black African states does not aim to create division among Africans. It is a project which is not directed against anyone. This is the explanation given us yesterday evening by the Zairian foreign minister who is currently in Libreville, Gabon, where he is presiding jointly with his Gabonese counterpart at the deliberations of the Zaire-Gabon Joint Commission of Cooperation. Mokolo wa Mpombo tells Jean-Joseph Mbourou and Philippe Djénno about the project:

[Begin recording][Mokolo] President Mobutu raised the idea of the creation of a league of black African states in Lubumbashi. Nothing else has been said since because we wanted this idea to penetrate the minds of Africans. We noted some reactions and it is rather unfortunate that a controversy was started immediately. People emphasize the negative aspects of the question and refuse to consider the aspect of uniting Africans. Because the idea was that of setting up a league, people immediately set it against another existing league, that is the Arab League. This immediately created the idea of division among Africans and between Africans and Arabs and this is not conducive to the harmony which should prevail within the OAU.

Yet we would like to allow this spirit to take root; We would like to note all the ideas the other black Africans will give on the issue. Then, we will elaborate a much larger project. But in the meantime, through bilateral or personal contacts — either by the president himself or by Zairian officials — with other Africans, we had opportunities to discuss the issue more thoroughly.

[Unidentified reporter] How far have you gotten with that issue now?

[Mokolo] We think at the moment that the idea has gained more support even if some heads of state — although I do not like to comment on the actions of heads of state; I am but a foreign affairs minister — well I can say that this idea is receiving support from the the people particularly. [Sentence as heard] During my visits to some African states, I chatted privately with newsmen and politicians and with people on the street. My opinion is that black Africans have the right to create a forum for exchanging views where, given their specificity as black Africans, issues concerning them are discussed which do not concern other people in any way. [End recording]

In fact, this idea was raised when Zaire resumed diplomatic relations with Israel. Mokolo wa Mpombo explains why diplomatic relations were resumed;

[Begin recording][Mokolo] Many states and people who criticize this project wanted to politicize it immediately without considering the cultural aspect of the problem. They said: Zaire has resumed relations with Israel, Zaire has suspended its participation in the OAU. We did this for a specific reason which has nothing to do with Israel. They said that by proposing the setting up of a black African league, Zaire was inspired by Israel in order, first, to oppose the Arabs and then to create division among Africans.

[Reporter] The confusion can easily be made.

[Mokolo] But I do not think that the three things — namely the setting up of a League of Black African States, the resuming of diplomatic ties between Zaire and Israel, and the suspension of Zaire's participation in the activities of the OAU — are linked. No! I have explained the reasons for our proposal. But by politicizing the issue and by bringing forward the traditional sources of division within the OAU, one creates another problem which does not exist. [End recording]

BURKINA FASO

Sankara Promotes Cooperation With France *AB051340 Paris AFP in French 1035 GMT 5 Jun 85*

[Text] Paris, 5 Jun (AFP) — The Burkinabe head of state, Captain Thomas Sankara, said in an interview published on Wednesday by the French daily, *LIBERATION*, that his country can cooperate despite some difficulties. "If these relations do not let us achieve a love-match," he said, "I believe we can attain a marriage of convenience. We know that France's African policy which, in fact, has greatly disappointed us, is largely the outcome of what was done or was not done by the regimes in power before 1981."

"Communication is sometimes difficult between us," Capt Sankara added. "Our direct language disturbs and shocks and it is a language of truth contrary to those presentable and well composed speeches of which the speaker does not believe a word."

After admitting that the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution (CDR) had sometimes committed "acts of violence through irritation stemming from provocation caused by some persons," Capt Sankara denied any fascist inclinations. "There is no fascism, no repression," he affirmed.

Explosion at Ammunition Depot Termed 'Sabotage' *AB051000 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0630 GMT 5 Jun 85*

[Excerpts] After the National Council of the Revolution [CNR], the National Secretariat of the Committee for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR], and the Po Garrison Committee, the CDR of Kadiogo traders and civil servants have condemned the recent criminal explosion and demanded that investigations be undertaken in order to find out the authors of the explosion and give them an exemplary punishment. This is the declaration read by Daouda Soura:

Declaration of CDR's of traders and civil servants in Kadiogo on the recent sabotage operation carried out in the night between 31 May and 1 June 1985: Since 4 August 1983, the Burkinabe people, mobilized within CDR's under the enlightened leadership of the CNR, have been resolutely engaged in the struggle for independence and dignity. Since that date, the reaction has resorted to sordid maneuvers in a vain attempt to hinder the glorious march of the revolution. Among other examples are the sabotage of the National Cereal Office, security installations, acts of vandalism, [words indistinct], as well as the assassination of a number of our militants both inside and outside of the country, and acts of political terrorism which culminated in the memorable attempt against Comrade President Sankara in Yamoussoukro, and so on.

While all the people are mobilized in the general battle against underdevelopment — popular development programs, battle for the railroad, 5-year development plan — the anarchist trade unionists and all the reactionary petits bourgeois, as well as the international imperialism and the local reaction thought the time

has come for them to resort to acts of violence in order to recover their lost paradise.

As a matter of fact, on Saturday, 1 June at 0123, the people of Kadiogo were shaken awake by the criminal explosion at the Ouagadougou ammunition depot. This terrorist act resulted in the brutal death of three glorious freedom fighters and another four seriously wounded.

We, CDR's of traders and civil servants in Ouagadougou, held an extraordinary general assembly on Monday 3 June 1985. We strongly condemn the criminal, odious, and barbaric act perpetrated against our people. We are constantly ready to fight back such barbaric aggression wherever it comes from.

We demand that full light be shed on this sordid affair and that exemplary punishment be given to the authors of that terrorist act in order to assuage the just anger of the people. Down with international imperialism and its local lackeys! Down with all forms of terrorism! Down with anarchist trade unionists! Eternal glory to the struggling people! Forward with the hardening of the class struggle! Fatherland or death, we will win!

[Issued by] General Assembly of CDR's of Traders and Civil Servants

News Agency To Cooperate With PRC Counterpart *AB052156 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 5 Jun 85*

[Excerpts] The Council of Ministers met today, Wednesday, 5 June 1985, under the chairmanship of Comrade Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Council of the Revolution and President of Burkina Faso. The council examined items on its agenda.

Under the Ministry of Information and Culture, the council approved the establishment of relations of cooperation between the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY and the BURKINA NEWS AGENCY. The cooperation agreement between the two agencies will be signed very soon.

GHANA

Government Affirms Support for ANC Struggle *AB050940 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 5 Jun 85*

[Text] The secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah, has said that Ghana has fully met her financial obligations to the Special Liberation Fund and paid her financial quota to the OAU's regular budget for the 1984-85 and 1985-86 fiscal years. He was speaking at a dinner in honor of the visiting president of the ANC of South Africa, Mr Oliver Tambo, in Accra. Dr Obed Asamoah described the fulfillment of these obligations as the practical demonstration of Ghana's historical commitment to the liberation struggle in southern Africa, the elimination of apartheid, and the eradication of neocolonialism on the continent.

Dr Asamoah, who is also current chairman of the Coordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, said he had sent messages to his counterparts in the OAU to underscore the urgency to pay up all outstanding contributions to ensure the effective and expeditious prosecution of the liberation struggle. He expressed the determination of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] to carry through to the end its political and economic restructuring program which should put Ghana in a position of greater strength to offer even more material and other assistance to the cause of African liberation and the elimination of apartheid. He paid glowing tribute to the ANC president and Azanian activists for their courage, determination, and selfless dedication to the ideals of freedom and equality. Dr Asamoah said the direct effect of the fight of the ANC under the leadership of Mr Tambo is the growing agitation and desperation of the apartheid regime.

Tambo Ends Visit

*AB051850 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 5 Jun 85*

[Text] Ghana has reaffirmed its support to the ANC of South Africa. She has also pledged her readiness to offer all possible material and other assistance within her resources. Ghana has further agreed to a request by the ANC to establish a diplomatic mission in Accra. These are among a number of resolutions contained in a communique signed at the end of a week's visit to Ghana by the president of the ANC, Oliver Tambo, and the secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah, in Accra today.

On the mass opposition against apartheid, the two sides noted with satisfaction the mounting worldwide demonstrations by organizations and legislative action by elected officials particularly in the USA and Europe. The two sides further noted the growing opposition to the Reagan administration's policy of constructive engagement and the struggle for majority rule in South Africa. In their views, Oliver Tambo and Dr Asamoah maintained that measures so far adopted against apartheid South Africa are not enough, and called for total imposition of economic sanctions against it. They therefore called on members of the UN Security Council, particularly the United States, Britain, and France to vote positively for the introduction of mandatory sanctions against South Africa during the forthcoming Security Council meeting on southern Africa.

On Namibia, the two sides deplored the latest attempt by the apartheid regime to set up a puppet regime there. They reaffirmed their stand on the UN Security Council 435 which offers the only secure basis for the settlement of the Namibian issue. They accordingly emphasized the need for further intensification of the armed struggle to liberate both South Africa and Namibia from the domination of apartheid. Mr Tambo and Dr Asamoah appealed to member states of the OAU to pay in full their contribution to the OAU liberation fund.

In a pre-departure interview, Mr Tambo reminded Ghanaians to apply the same dedication used in the celebration of June 4th anniversary to fight for the total liberation of the continent. Mr Tambo expressed his indebtedness to the government for inviting him, particularly at a time when the nation had gathered to take

stock of its efforts. The ANC president was of the view that the nation has a quality of a good leadership that can return the country to its past glory as a nation.

On the jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela, Mr Tambo said his refusal to accept his release based on conditions is a reflection of his sound leadership and principle not to sell the struggle in exchange for his release.

The ANC president, accompanied by five ANC members, held talks with the chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, PNDC members, secretaries, and students, as well as the vice chancellors of the University of Ghana, Legon, and Cape Coast University. The delegation was seen off at the airport by the special adviser to the PNDC, Captain Kojo Tsikata, and Dr Asamoah.

Committee To Investigate Army-Civilian Clashes

*AB052248 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 5 Jun 85*

[Text] A 5-man committee has been appointed by the Upper West Regional Administration to investigate clashes between soldiers and civilians at Hamale and Babale in the Lawra District. The committee, headed by the chairman of the Regional Investigations Committee, Mr Jacob Brown, will also investigate alleged indiscriminate firing of warning shots, the beating of civilians by soldiers on border duties, and the imposition of a curfew at Hamale last month.

Inaugurating it at Wa, the regional secretary, Mr Bawa Dy-Yakah, said the incidents are so serious that appropriate action should be taken to forestall future occurrences. He therefore advised the committee to come out with suggestions which can lead to the establishment of permanent friendly relations between soldiers, police, and civilians in the region.

Mr Jacob Brown said the committee would reciprocate the confidence reposed in it by working hard. The committee is to submit its report by Friday.

Defense Council Member Leaves for Visit to GDR

*AB052108 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 5 Jun 85*

[Text] A member of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Mrs Aanaa Enin, has flown to Berlin for a visit to the GDR at the invitation of the International Friendship League of the GDR. Mrs Enin, who is also a patron of the Ghana-GDR Friendship Society, will hold talks with the authorities on bilateral issues and will review the international situation. She will be away for 2 weeks.

IVORY COAST

Government Dismisses Striking Public Workers

AB052058 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Excerpt] A cabinet meeting was held this morning from 1000 to 1300 at the presidential palace under the chairmanship of the head of state, President Houphouët-Boigny. In view of the decisions announced yesterday following the attitude of some staffers of the national public establishments, the cabinet heard reports from the minister of civil service, Jean-Jacques Bechio, and the minister of labor and Ivorization of cadres, Albert Vanie-Bi-Tra, who gave figures of workers who reported for work this morning. The cabinet confirmed its decision and all agents who did not report for duty this morning are considered as having resigned and they have therefore been dismissed.

NIGERIA

Zambian Foreign Minister Continues Visit

AB051810 Paris AFP in English 1456 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Lagos, June 5 (AFP) — Visiting Zambian Foreign Minister Lameck Goma today urged Africans to pool resources in order to effectively fight the apartheid regime in South Africa. Mr Goma, who arrived here yesterday for a week-long visit to Nigeria, also stated that the South African Government now possessed nuclear weapons — a charge which has been denied by officials in Pretoria. South Africa, as well as the conflicts in Chad and the Western Sahara territory, is among subjects to be discussed by Mr Goma during meetings with his Nigerian opposite number Ibrahim Gambari, the Zambian official said.

Oil Minister Returns From OPEC Conference

AB052252 Lagos Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Nigeria is to diversify her oil exports by selling other petroleum products. The minister of petroleum and energy, Prof Tam David-West, disclosed this today in Lagos while speaking to newsmen at Murtala Muhammad Airport. Prof David-West was speaking on arrival from the just-concluded ministerial meeting of the OPEC in Al-Ta'if, Saudi Arabia. He said that the move was necessary because the future of the crude oil market was still uncertain. The minister added that OPEC had not placed any restriction on petroleum products and Nigeria was safe to go into it for survival.

Governor Calls for More Vigilance at Border

AB042310 Lagos Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] The Kwara State military governor, Group Captain Adebola Latinwo, has called on immigration, customs, and other law enforcement agents at the borders not to collaborate with undesirable elements who are bent on ruining the nation's econ-

omy. Rather, they should show absolute devotion to duty and be fully committed to the cause of the nation.

Governor Latinwo said this at the border town of Kosubosu. He asserted that illegal aliens were still finding their way into the country through bush paths and charged security agents to be extra vigilant. The governor was at the border town to assess the reported incessant boundary clash between Nigerians and Beninese.

Commentary on Citizens' Mobility, ECOWAS Role

AB021310 Lagos International Service in English
0830 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] The ECOWAS was 10 years old on Tuesday last week. A lot has been written about this august body. However, there is still an aspect of the activities of the organization which still requires a further examination by the member-states, especially its surviving founding fathers and that is the implementation of various decisions taken either at the summit meetings of the heads of state of members states or ministerial council meetings.

Such scrutiny is necessary because it will have to ascertain whether the ECOWAS in its 10 years of existence has really achieved anything and, if so, how much. For one thing, a close scrutiny will reveal whether an appreciable progress has been made and if not why? It will also have to show whether member-states really understand the aims and objectives of the community and, if so, what part they have played to ensure the realization of these objectives.

For example two things seem clear and one of these is that member-states appear to misunderstand the real meaning of the protocol on the movement of persons and goods within the community. And the other is that member-states do not possess the political will to break the old trade barrier systematically erected by the colonial overlords to protect their economic exploitation of the subregion. What is more, the elementary ingredients to make the community work smoothly, which is mutual trust, seems to be nonexistent.

While it may be true that some progress has been made in certain areas, mainly the financing of a Trans-West African Highway, the financing of agricultural and telecommunications projects, not much has been achieved in the implementation of decisions of the Council of Ministers and those of the heads of state of member states. One of the problems militating against smooth implementation of the decisions of the governing bodies of the community is no doubt finance. Some members of the community have defaulted in the payment of their annual contributions to the coffers of the community apparently because of the current global economic downturn. But then it is a fact that no organization can operate without funds. Therefore those defaulting member states should strive to pay up so that the community can carry out its tasks effectively and successfully.

Perhaps the greatest problem impeding progress of the community is lack of political will on the part of most member states

without which the community cannot achieve any tangible success. Some members are still tied to the apron strings of their former colonial masters and to fractional groupings that they find it difficult to break the old style and devote more attention to the successful working of the ECOWAS.

Happily, as fund director general of ECOWAS, Mr Mahenta Fall, said in a recent interview that French-speaking version of the West African Economic Community, CEAO, and Mano River Union have agreed to dismantle their existing arrangements in favor of the ECOWAS. This augurs well for the future of the community.

What, perhaps, remains an important nut for the community to crack now is how to make member states understand and appreciate the true meaning of the protocol on the movement of persons within the community. The impact of the protocol is that an ECOWAS citizen can stay in a country other than his own for 90 days only without immigration papers. After this period he must regularize his stay. That is why, for example, Nigeria recently ordered aliens within her borders to regularize their stay or leave. This action was misconstrued by some people within the subregion because they misunderstood the real meaning of the protocol. Consequently a lot of dust was raised on the action of Nigeria. However, now that the dust has settled down, there is an urgent need for the community to reeducate the nationals of its member-states on the true meaning of the protocol on the movement of persons. Above all the most important impetus for the success of the ECOWAS is mutual trust among member states. This must be cultivated now if the community is to succeed in the tasks ahead.

Central Bank To Issue Promissory Notes on Debts

*AB042302 Lagos International Service in English
1630 GMT 4 Jun 85*

[Text] Nigeria will commence the issuance of a third promissory note to refinance trade debts before the middle of this month. The Central Bank of Nigeria announced this yesterday. The bank explained that it was examining the reconciliation report after which creditors will be advised on their claims. It said that it will prepare additional reconciliation reports covering 1985.

The Central Bank gave the assurance that the position of debts insured by official export credit agencies remained as announced last year.

TOGO

Eyadema Interview on Upcoming Visit to France

AB311230 Paris AFP in French 0939 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Abidjan, 31 May (AFP) — General Gnassingbe Eyadema, the Togolese head of state, who is to visit France 10-13 June, praises President Francois Mitterrand, "who unflinchingly defends the interests of the countries of the Third World," during an interview granted the Third World Press Club to be broadcast by Radio France International this weekend. During the interview, President Eyadema refused to comment on the Nigerian authorities' expulsion of illegal aliens living on their territory. He also recalled the various decisions taken by Togo to facilitate repatriation of her nationals. These measures were extended to Ghanaian nationals, notably those transiting Togolese territory en route to Accra.

Asked about reports that Togo harbored opponents of the regime of Ghanaian president Jerry Rawlings, Gen Eyadema declared: "Just give us the names of opponents who plotted against the present Ghanaian regime and who live in our country and we will immediately ask them to leave."

On the idea of a "league of black African states" recently launched by the Zairian head of state, President Gnassingbe Eyadema refused to comment. On the annual Franco-African summits, the Togolese president emphasized that he was opposed to any opening of such meetings to non-French-speaking African countries.

As for his country's internal situation, Gen Eyadema said that "there are only three political prisoners in Togo. They were arrested in 1979 on the grounds of plotting against the state." The Togolese prisons are open, he concluded, inviting the journalists to visit them.

ANGOLA

Minister Leaves for UN Meeting on Cabinda Issue
MB060812 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
 0500 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] The question of the attempted sabotage of the Malongo oil refinery in Cabinda by a South African terrorist commando on 21 May will be debated at a UN Security Council meeting requested by the sovereign government of the Peoples Republic of Angola. Accordingly, Afonso van Dunem Mbinda, Angolan minister of external relations, left Luanda last night for New York, United States.

The terrorist action was condemned the day before yesterday by the 10 EEC member countries. In a statement issued in Rome, they said that the South African terrorist commando attack [as heard] was an affront to the sovereignty of an independent nation and created obstacles in the path to peace in Southern Africa. In the statement the 10 EEC member countries also supported Angolan initiatives for the establishment of a favorable climate for dialogue in the region.

ANGOLA

Foreign Resistance Group Forms New Organization
HK060440 Hong Kong AFP in English 0355 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Jamba, Southern Angola, June 6 (AFP) — Four anti-communist guerrilla groups from Angola, Nicaragua, Afghanistan and Laos met here at the weekend and formed a loose alliance called the Democratic International.

It is believed to be the first such grouping of guerrilla organisations.

The meeting was sponsored by the Citizens for America (CFA) organisation, a conservative group headed by Lewis Lehrman, an unsuccessful Republican candidate for the governorship of New York in 1982 and a personal friend of President Ronald Reagan.

The conference participants reached the venue by chartering a plane from South Africa. Journalists, who were stranded afterwards for 30 hours awaiting their own charter plane, were unable to transmit news of the conference immediately after it finished as Jamba has no telecommunications or official air links with the outside world.

The meeting was held here at the "provisional capital" for that part of Angola controlled by the Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA). The Nicaraguan Democratic Front (FDN) a part of the Contras guerrillas, a group representing Afghan guerrillas, and the Ethnic Liberation Organisation of Laos (ELOL), a group that emerged in public outside Laos for the first time, also attended.

An adviser to the CFA and key member of the organisation, Jack Wheeler, told AFP the Pakistani Government had prevented two members of Afghan guerrilla groups (Mujahidin), Mohammad

Nabi Mohammaddi of the Harakat Muhaddeen and Younis Khalis of the Kahlis Mujahidin, from leaving Pakistan for the conference.

A third man, Burdhnauddin Rabani, representing the Jamiat Organisation Mujahidin, was arrested coming out of Pakistan with Mr Wheeler, Mr Wheeler said.

He said two Cambodian groups of non-communist guerrillas, those of Son Sann and Prince Nordon Sihanouk, supported the conference but were unable to attend because they could not leave their country.

UNITA, which has been fighting to overthrow the Angolan Government since 1975, was represented by its leader Jonas Savimbi, the FDN by its leader Adolfo Calero, the ELOL by its leader Pa Kao Her, and the Afghan groups by Colonel Ghulam Wardak.

In terms of an agreement they signed, the groups declared: "We free peoples fighting for our national independence and human rights declare our solidarity with all freedom movements in the world."

They stated their commitment to cooperate to liberate their nations from "Soviet imperialists".

During the conference Mr Lehrman read out a letter he had received dated May 30 from President Reagan. It read: "Around the world we see people joining together to get control of their own affairs and to free their nations from outside domination and an alien ideology."

He said this was a global trend and "one of the most hopeful" signs of the present time.

President Reagan added: "Those of us who are lucky enough to live in democratic lands have to be moved by the example of men and women who struggle every day at great personal risk for rights that we have enjoyed from birth. Their goals are our goals".

Conference organisers said one of their goals was to get the United States to give more material aid to groups like the Contras and UNITA.

LESOTHO

UDP Head Calls U.S. Sanctions on RSA 'Genocide'
MB051700 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
 1600 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] The leader of the opposition United Democratic Party in Lesotho, Mr Charles Mofeli, says the call for economic sanctions against South Africa by the American Congress is tantamount to outright economic genocide against the blacks of southern Africa.

Mr Mofeli was referring in Maseru to a bill sponsored by Senator Kennedy, calling on the United States to halt investments in

South Africa. He said that disinvestment would affect adversely the entire populations of member countries of the Southern African Customs Union.

Mr Mofeli suggested that a strong delegation of cabinet ministers from Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, and other members of the union, should go to Washington in an attempt to persuade President Reagan and other American leaders to put a stop to the campaign.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Receives Angolan Planning Minister

MB051222 Maputo in English to Southern Africa
1100 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] President Samora Machel says Angola and Mozambique need to work together more closely in their battle against the common enemies of both countries. The Mozambican leader said this yesterday when he received Angolan Planning Minister Lopo do Nascimento, who was in Maputo for 2 days to take part in a meeting of the Angola-Mozambique joint cooperation commission. Mr do Nascimento left Maputo last night. President Samora Machel said there is a need for greater and better coordination and increased cooperation in all fields between Angola and Mozambique.

Mozambique's minister in the presidency for economic affairs, Jacinto Veloso, who led the Mozambican side at the discussions, said both sides noted with great satisfaction that relations between Maputo and Luanda have been developing in a positive manner. Mr do Nascimento said it was encouraging that despite the economic and other difficulties both countries are facing, the Maputo meeting managed to reach certain goals defined in the commission's previous session.

A final joint statement issued at the end of yesterday's meeting strongly condemned the recent attempt by the South African commandos to sabotage the Malongo oil installations in the Cabinda enclave in northern Angola. The communique also stresses progress made in several fields of cooperation such as banking, finance, commerce, and transport.

NAMIBIA

SWAPO Says RSA Planning To 'Dismember' Territory

MB051939 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] SWAPO has charged that the racist South African regime is discreetly carrying out what it has called [word indistinct] plans to dismember Namibia. According to a statement issued in Harare, SWAPO has said these plans are being undertaken at a time when [words indistinct] Pretoria intends to install a puppet interim government any time this month. SWAPO has claimed the South African Government wants to turn the eastern region of the disputed territory, which is known as Caprivi into a South African enclave for geopolitical and military strategic purposes.

The Caprivi borders Zambia, Angola, Zimbabwe, and Botswana.

SOUTH AFRICA

Nel Denies Statement on U.S. Disinvestment

MB051832 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1812 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Cape Town, June 5, SAPA — The deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr Louis Nel, tonight denied saying that about one million illegal black workers in South Africa from neighbouring countries would be sent back in retaliation for the disinvestment campaign.

He was reacting in a statement issued in Cape Town to media reports on a speech he made in Fort Beaufort on Monday, in which he referred to the disinvestment campaign in the United States against South Africa.

"To the extent the reports say the South African Government has decided to send one million illegal black workers from our neighbouring states back, and that this was an act of retaliation, they are incorrect," he said.

South Africa had repeatedly warned that the black people of the republic and its neighbouring states would be the first to be prejudiced by a successful disinvestment campaign.

It was known that more than one million black citizens of neighbouring states, excluding the independent homelands, were working illegally in South Africa.

"In other words, they are not in South Africa in terms of internationally-registered labour contracts and crossed South Africa's borders illegally to find work," Mr Nel said.

About 350,000 foreign black workers were legally in South Africa in terms of internationally-registered labour contracts.

"Should disinvestment lead to increased unemployment in South Africa, South Africa would naturally have to safeguard the interests of its own citizens first.

"South Africa would consequently have to also consider more intensive methods to repatriate these illegal labourers in an organised manner," Mr Nel said.

South Africa would have to avert this "economic onslaught" by making it clear to the outside world that the republic was the regional power of southern Africa and that it made a major contribution to the economic stability and development of its neighbouring states through provision of employment and other actions.

United States organisations that campaigned for disinvestment in South Africa should realise their actions undermined the stabilising and developmental role of South Africa and that this would lead to immeasurable suffering, unemployment and starvation in southern Africa, Mr Nel said.

This would be a situation totally beyond the control of the United States, he added.

Commentary Urges Preparation for Disinvestment

*MB060839 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 6 Jun 85*

[Station commentary: "Disinvestment"]

[Text] That the campaign for applying punitive economic measures against South Africa is one of gradualism, of patiently tightening the screws, is a fact of which this country must take proper cognizance. It is a characteristic that must be borne in mind in formulating responses to any particular actions. One step taken by a government or private organization may have little or no effect, but for the organisers of the campaign, each one provides a new base from which other more far-reaching measures may be launched. In the process, moderates who are persuaded to support the tentative first steps may be led eventually to endorse action they would originally have strongly opposed, and that ultimate action will be anything but innocuous.

The deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr Louis Nel, has drawn attention to the danger in a strongly-worded warning this week: If disinvestment legislation were to be passed in the United States, he said, it would not be a once-only affair. If legislation goes through the United States this week, our enemies would be back next year pushing for more.

The architects of the campaign must be well aware that the present congressional legislation will have little discernable effect in this country's economic life. They know that the contribution made by direct foreign investment in South Africa is barely 4 percent of its total investment annually, and of that figure the American share is a relatively small one. They must also know that even compelling a complete withdrawal of American companies, and the congressional proposals do not go nearly so far, would be virtually meaningless since, as *THE WALL STREET JOURNAL* has pointed out, there are numerous South African companies that are eager to buy out foreign investors.

The campaign organizers have made it clear all along that their aims go well beyond making gestures. When the obvious happens and the measures now proposed do not work, there can be no doubt that they will be back pushing for more.

It is to be hoped that it will not come to that. The Reagan administration is firmly opposed to punitive legislation and the president is expected to apply his veto although anti-South African groups are obviously trying to build up enough popular political pressure to make it impossible for him to do so.

Whatever comes of the present moves, this country must have a clear idea of its options. It must be prepared to respond appropriately and effectively to action that is designed essentially to undermine its internal stability and international security.

Herstigte Party To Remain for Whites Only

*MB061015 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1003 GMT 6 Jun 85*

[Text] Pretoria, June 6, SAPA — The rightwing Herstigte Nasionale Party (HNP) has challenged the National Party to state whether it would accept people from all race groups as party members.

Mr Louis Stofberg, HNP secretary, said in a statement from Pretoria today his party would remain open only to whites, despite the recent repeal of the Prohibition of Political Interference Act. "This is a challenge to the National Party to also say exactly what its view is about the possibility of non-whites wanting to attend public meetings of the NP and become party members," he said.

Mr Stofberg said white people could also become members of non-white parties after the repeal of the act. He added: "No good can come from an attempt by the different race groups to make a political unity."

He said the various race groups formed "separate communities whose interests, needs and desires are so divergent that they can have no simple basis of political commonality."

Mr Stofberg added the acceptance of political mixing would lead to the acceptance of racially mixed schools, churches, and suburbs, as well as relationships across the colour line. "Any white political party that accepts non-whites as members must naturally also be prepared for complete social mixing of whites and non-whites," he said.

Justice Minister Discusses Kannemeyer Report

*MB051707 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 5 Jun 85*

[Text] The minister of justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, says all three houses of Parliament will be holding special debates next week on the report of the Kannemeyer Commission of inquiry into the shootings near Uitenhage in March. Speaking during the debate on his budget vote in the House of Assembly, Mr Coetsee said that the report would be tabled in parliament during the course of next week. Mr Coetsee said that further arrangements for the special debates would be announced soon. Mr Coetsee said this morning that the chairman of the commission, Mr Justice Donald Kannemeyer, had handed his report to the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, today.

Slabbert Comments on Defense Force Role

*MB060646 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 6 Jun 85*

[Text] The leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, says conscription should be phased out so that the country could have a nondiscriminatory army which should be a shield of the nation but should not defend apartheid. Addressing a public meeting of the "end conscription campaign" [ECC] in Johannesburg, Dr Slabbert said very few societies did not have

armies and that most of them also served the government of the day. He said there was a difference between the aims of the ECC and the phasing out of conscription. He described the ECC as dangerously romantic, extraordinarily naive, and counterproductive.

Dr Slabbert said it was the duty of the defense force to fight terrorism and violence but that it was not the force's duty to maintain law and order or to combat crime. Referring to the situation in black areas, he said it was problematic but that the defense force should get out of the townships. Dr Slabbert said the defense force could be changed by seeing that its manpower was not from the same population group, and that the force should be amenable to differing politics.

Buthelezi Disagrees With Negotiation Forum Plan

*MB040918 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0900 GMT 4 Jun 85*

[Text] The KwaZulu chief minister's department has disclosed that more than 6,000 letters and other documents have been sent to prominent South Africans to explain Inkatha's call for a constitutional dispensation which includes blacks. Chief Buthelezi said Inkatha and the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly disagreed that the state president's recently announced negotiation forum was the correct place for the discussion of constitutional issues.

Buthelezi on 'Fatal Flaw' in New Constitution

*MB060644 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 6 Jun 85*

[Text] The chief minister of KwaZulu, Chief Buthelezi, has told an international business conference on South Africa in London that the fatal flaw in the new South African Constitution is the division of interests into communal affairs and general affairs.

Chief Buthelezi criticized the government's recently announced 8-point plan, saying that the clause providing for political participation for everybody in all decisionmaking process affecting their lives might look like a revolutionary departure from previous National Party thinking, but it remained a classical apartheid statement. He said that it still referred to decisionmaking about exclusive affairs.

Referring to the intention of the government that a joint declaration of intent should emerge from negotiations, Chief Buthelezi said that he would not go to the negotiating table unless he knew what he was negotiating about. He said that there would be nothing to negotiate about unless all negotiators accepted the need for power-sharing between black and white at all levels of government.

Chief Buthelezi said that there were vital political reasons why the South African economy should be boosted. He said that his rejection of disinvestment as a strategy went much further than humanitarian considerations, because if the South African economy collapsed now and the country became ungovernable, it would remain ungovernable.

Pan-Africanist Congress on U.S.-USSR Meeting

*MB031751 London BBC World Service in English
1615 GMT 3 Jun 85*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Last Thursday, U.S. and Soviet officials held a meeting in Paris to what was described as exchange of views on Africa. No details of the discussions were revealed. Well, some people might say any Soviet-American get-together can't be a bad thing. But not everyone is happy about the Paris meeting. For example, the South African Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] liberation movement is complaining. The PAC's UN representative, Gora Ebrahim, is in London. Robin White asked him what they were cross about.

[Begin recording] [Ebrahim] First, I think we want to point out that this meeting certainly dealt with our area. On the American side, it was led by Chester Crocker, as you know, who has been extremely active in southern Africa, and on the Soviet side, it was led by the director for east and central Africa, which means that was the territory, the areas that they were discussing. And we feel that any discussion that takes place which is going to discuss both our fate and our future, I think we have a right to know and more important than that, we should have been consulted.

[White] Didn't, in fact, they tell even the Frontline States that they were holding this meeting?

[Ebrahim] As far as I know, from the discussions I have had, nobody knew about the meeting. Certainly, the Frontline States didn't know about it and particularly the OAU didn't know about it and recently the Nonaligned Movement held a special meeting at ministerial level in New Delhi to discuss Namibia, and they didn't even know about this meeting.

[White] Are you frightened that they kind of might be carving up southern Africa into their areas of influence and behind everybody's back?

[Ebrahim] Well, of course, the fear is always there. We certainly hope that what they did discuss there was an agreement on the part of both the superpowers to totally withdraw from the area. That, we would very much welcome. But, if on the other hand, they sat down there to decide how to divide up southern Africa into their spheres of influence, then it is a very bad omen for our struggle in the area.

[White] Isn't it in the nature of big powers not to consult people, in particular, one might say, rather small organization like yours?

[Ebrahim] Well, I do not know whether we are a small organization. The question is this that we represent the people in our country and what they are discussing is the fate and the future of our people.

[White] Will you be out trying to find out what happened to this meeting?

[Ebrahim] Yes, we must try and find out what happened at the meeting and not only that, we must also work out an appropriate reply to whatever they may have discussed or whatever decisions that they may have taken there because these decisions will directly affect us. More so as a national liberation movement, we cannot plan and execute our program without really understanding what the major powers are talking about and what plans that they have for the area. [End recording]

SWAPO Terrorists Kill 4 Civilians in Ovambo

*MB050936 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0900 GMT 5 Jun 85*

[Text] Another civilian has been killed in Ovambo by SWAPO terrorists, bringing to four the number of civilians murdered since the weekend. In another incident, a nun was injured when SWAPO terrorists attacked a small Ovambo village with mortars.

The minister of defense, General Magnus Malan, said in reply to a question in parliament yesterday that 169 civilians were killed in the operational area last year. Altogether 916 terrorists were shot dead in the same period.

ZAMBIA

Prime Minister Warns Miners of Effects of Strike

*MB051932 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 5 Jun 85*

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Kebby Musokotwane has warned that the strike by miners on the Copperbelt would not only affect the ordinary Zambians but the strikers as well, because the country would be unable to pay for its goods, for lack of foreign exchange.

Mr Musokotwane said in Ndola that this would result in a lot of essential commodities lacking, as the country will be unable to earn foreign exchange realize from copper sales.

The prime minister has therefore called on the Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines and the Mineworkers' Union to settle the cause of the strike, which is the Mukubwa pension scheme. Mr Musokotwane has also called on the striking miners to immediately report for work, as the matter is being settled, and warned that the strike could have disastrous effects.

A Copperbelt member of the Central Committee, David Mutale, said the violence that has erupted was unfortunate. He called on the miners to heed the warning of the leadership to immediately return to work.

It is meanwhile reported from Kitwe that miners at both Mindola and Nkana central shafts returned to work today. Luanshya's striking miners entered their third day of the strike. The Mineworkers' Union branch chairman (Axon Bwalya) said the miners are still demanding the scrapping of the Mukubwa pension scheme, and added that the work stoppage has been aggravated by pickets who stopped workers from boarding buses on the way to work.

ZIMBABWE

Nkomo Goes To Court Over Election Timetable

*MB051836 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 5 Jun 85*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Zimbabwe's opposition leader Joshua Nkomo has gone to court this afternoon over the timetable for the forthcoming general elections. Parties have to nominate their candidates next Monday for white elections on the 27 June and black elections on 1 and 2 July. Elections have already been postponed from March, but Mr Nkomo seems to think there is still not enough time for everything. Robin White asked Michelle Faul in Harare exactly what Mr Nkomo was complaining about.

[Begin recording][Faul] Well, Nkomo is still in court as we speak and what he is complaining about is the fact that the voters roll, he says, will only be published 3 days before they have to nominate candidates for the election. Now, Mr Nkomo says that 3 days does not make it physically possible to complete that task. The problem is that they need, candidates need, to have the signatures of between 10 and 20 voters registered in their constituency by Monday when they have to register their nominations with the registrar general.

[White] So, what is he asking for, for the whole election process to be postponed?

[Faul] I think that would be the effect if he were to get his wish and Nkomo would actually like to see a longer nomination period. The nomination day is now set for Monday. That would mean a longer nomination period followed by 3 weeks for campaigning for the elections, and it would in effect mean that you would have a later election date.

[White] Do you think he stands any chance in court today?

[Faul] I don't know what the courts will decide but I think that Prime Minister Mugabe and his government have made their stand very clear and that is that parties have known about the elections since the beginning of the year and have, in fact, had an extra 3 months to prepare for it as the initial election date was announced for March, and they are saying that at this point parties really should know who their candidates are and should not have a problem finding 10 voters to sign their registration slips.

[White] Now I gather that there have in fact been some surprise registrations of parties for the elections?

[Faul] Yes, there have been, from two parties in fact which have not been heard of since the 1980 elections and aren't even listed in the telephone book. There is Mr Peter Mandaza who is leading the National Front of Zimbabwe, and something called the National Democratic Union that is led by Mr Henry Chihota. Those parties seem to be trying to campaign against the government's socialist policies and leaning more toward the capitalist stands. Both of them won less than 1 percent of the vote in the

1980 elections and in fact Mr Chihota is in jail at the moment. He was sent to jail in December for 7 years for stealing 15,000 Zimbabwe dollars from a local company. So, his party will be led by another man during the elections. There is also a third party which has not been heard of before. It is a new one, called the National Progressive Alliance led by a Mr (Ostin Maririmba) and the party hasn't published a manifesto yet, and it is not clear what their stand will be. [End recording]

Voter Rolls Available for Party Inspection

*MB060655 Harare Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 6 Jun 85*

[Text] The minister of local government and town planning, Comrade Enos Chikowore, has announced that the common and white voters rolls for all constituencies will be open for inspection this weekend by all prospective candidates. Announcing this in Harare last night, Comrade Chikowore said the voters rolls have been distributed to all the district administrators' offices throughout the country. The minister said all district administrators' offices will be open from 8 am to 5 pm.

Meanwhile, the register general, Comrade Tobaiwa Mudede, has asked all the political parties wishing to contest the general election to submit their nomination papers to his office before nomination day, Monday. The nomination court will sit at Mukwati Building at 10 am for common roll candidates. Nominations for white roll candidates will be received on the same day and time at Mashonganyika Building, formerly Chaplin Building.

Muzenda Urges Mandate for ZANU-PF in Elections

*MB030756 Harare Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 2 Jun 85*

[Text] The deputy prime minister, Comrade Simon Vengai Muzenda, has called on the nation to give ZANU-PF a second mandate in the June elections, because of the tremendous effort it has done in meeting the people's aspirations. Speaking at a ZANU-PF dinner dance in Masvingo yesterday, Comrade Muzenda said it is only ZANU-PF which can maintain the development of the country which it began 5 years ago.

The guest speaker at the function, Comrade Edgar Tekere, said malcontents operating in Matabeleland are not only dissidents but indiscriminate outlaws bent on negating what the government aims to promote. Comrade Tekere said those who voice dissent are dissidents, those who kill are murderers, but those who kill in cold blood are outcasts. The Masvingo provincial

chairman, Comrade Eddison Zvobgo, said ZANU-PF needs a consistent leadership at this crucial hour.

Government Announces New Salary Increases

*MB051908 Harare Domestic Service in English
1745 GMT 5 Jun 85*

[Text] The government has announced salary and wage increases for all workers. The increases come into effect on 1 July. Announcing the increases, the minister of labor, manpower planning and social welfare, Comrade Frederick Shava, said domestic workers will receive between 75 and 97 dollars per month while industrial workers will get a maximum of 133 dollars 75 cents a month. All workers earning 300 dollars or less will get a 15 percent increase. The increase will be on a reducing scale from 14 percent to those earning below 3,601 dollars per year and those earning 36,000 dollars per year and [words indistinct] get an increase.

In the civil service, there will be a 15 percent increase for those earning 300 dollars or less per month going down to just over 4.5 percent for the highest level.

In the banking sector, employees earning up to 300 dollars per month will be entitled to an 18 percent wage increase. But those workers earning more than 300 dollars per month in the banking sector and up to 36,000 dollars per year will receive a graduating [as heard] increase ranging from 17 percent to 5 percent. Comrade Shava also announced that musicians will be entitled to a wage of between 133 dollars 75 cents per month to 200 dollars per month from 1 July.

Mangwende Cites Need for Strong Defensive Army

*MB060649 Harare Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 6 Jun 85*

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Witness Mangwende, says diplomats and soldiers have a complementary role to play in the defense of national freedom, independence, and sovereignty. Comrade Mangwende was lecturing to senior officers at the Zimbabwe National Army Staff College on the country's position on major international issues. He said a well-disciplined and strong army is essential for any country, but its main role must be defensive and protective, rather than offensive and aggressive. The minister said Zimbabwe views nonalignment as an extremely progressive method of overcoming the negative results of power bloc rivalry.